THE
Bombay Gazette.

No: 55,401—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th „	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer,	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	532[illegible]	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	467[illegible]	28 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	697[illegible]	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	2030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	8[illegible]
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4⅛ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 3rd Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri. 4th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, to sail on or about 2nd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Praesident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a Somali	2,655	Kasch	19th „
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24, Medow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application,

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FROM S. F. EDGE, LTD., LONDON.

You	can	buy	nothing	better
than	Napier;	you	may	pay
more,	but	better	value	impossible.
Efficiency	and	silence	without	reduction
of	power	is	Napiers	remarkable
feature,	Napier	is	the	original
six	cylinders,	all	others	are
copies	of	the	Napier.	No
other	six	cylinder	has	ever
equalled	Napier	performances,	because	cars
that	claim	silence	have	not
Napier	speed	and	hill	climbing
power	which	are	exclusive	Napier
features.	Test	Napiers	yourself	against
any	other	cars	made	under
any	conditions	you	name	and
the	Napier	will	win	every
time.	The	Napier	is	the
proved	best	car	and	every
Napier	owner	will	tell	you
so.				

Sole Agents for

Napier Four and Six Cylinder Cars,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM in canvas	...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
„ „ „ cooked on cut	...	„ 2-8	„
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON „	...	Re. 1-0	„
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE „	...	„ 1-0	„
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR „	...	„ 1-0	„
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins each	...	„ 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s., including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the [illegible] for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO. LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of August, 1911, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. Black and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

DURBAR INSURANCE

We have made arrangements to insure against LOSS INCURRED should THE DELHI DURBAR BE ABANDONED.

FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Application should be made at once to the undersigned. The rates now obtainable may be increased at any time.

SHAW, WALLACE & CO.,
(P. O. Box No. 70), 4, Bankshall Street.
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. BART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1910.

JAVERBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas and others ....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1910, and the orders dated 8th August, 1910, and 8th April, 1911, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1911, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and fourth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (Two hundred and Seventy-nine) square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey, and the buildings whereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No 7461, and Street Nos. 348 to 356, Duncan Road No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29, Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above Consent Decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTOM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 73, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1911.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that LIMJI N. BANAJI, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, has contracted TO SELL to our Client Mr. GORDHANDAS RANCHORDAS BHAGAT, who is the purchaser the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the purchaser at their office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Kallondas's Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the Temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj on the South by the Bhuleshwar Road aforesaid, on the East partly the property of Tribhowandas Venidas, partly by Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wadi, on the West by the temple of Dhan Shyan Lalji Chiman Lalji, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104, to 5106, 5107, 5108, to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16, Street Nos. 191-93-95, 97-99 and 201, 2036 (2), 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205, 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1911.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1911 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

Building Street Nos. 9-11; case Nos. 379. Cainch Bunder Cross Road.

Building Street No. 587-591, 593-597 case Nos. 386, 387 Jakeria Musjid Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 4th August, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 6—10, 2—4 5, Case No. 190, 191, 199A, 2nd Esplanade Cross Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Caikalwadi, opposite Flour Mill, on the west side of Grant Road Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Caikalwadi Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23 and 24, and New No. $\frac{2\ E}{13547}$ and New Survey No. $\frac{11\ A}{7045}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3698 (7 A) and 3698 (7 B), and Street Nos. 1 F A and 7 H B, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property, formerly of Wasudeo Krishnarao but now of Beheram Merwan Beherman, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ciriaco Caitano but now of Luis Caitan Perreira, on or towards the north by the Caikalwadi Road and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dossibai Cowasji Jehangir Jassawalla but now of Zoroastrian Buildings Society.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the vendor, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

One Adler Motor Car, with 40-50 h. p. 4 cylinders, Landau body with double ignition, brass mounting tyres 895-135 m/m front and back, water cooled foot brake, escape flap, electric inside illumination, two kerosine front carriage lamps, two searchlights with plain convex lens with developer, two electric coupe lamps, one tail lamp, regular tools and accessories with one special speedometer.

1 12 h. p. car, by the same maker.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 1st August.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., next to Messrs. King and Co., by order of a Cabinet Maker, the entire stock-in-trade of his show room, such as seasoned teak and blackwood high class polished household and office furniture, consisting of single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass and panel book-cases, writing tables with drawers, dumbwaiter, book-shelf, sofa, English folding chairs, blackwood Carzon chairs, meatsafe, clothes basket, teapoys, square piano, travelling folding cup-board and bedstead, etc.

Also the property of another Hindu Gentleman, such as tapestry and leather lined half back sofas by Connor and Gerard, jewellery show case and work table, writing table, plate glass harmonium case with book case, revolving music stand large, cupboard in two pieces, iron bedsteads, tile topped teapoys, American letter box, Milner's safe on stand, Lenolium and Persian carpets, babagarry, Columbia graphophone with plates, marble pillars, etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Baicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriters, gents' bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING.

WONDERLAND
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE,
TARDEO
3RD AUGUST 3RD
SPECIAL GRAND SPORTING NIGHT,
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL and Lt.-Colonel H. R. VAUGHAN,
Commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regt, Colaba and all the Sporting-Elite of Bombay and District.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY.

Mr. MELVILLE vs. Mr. BAKER.
15 ROUNDS.
For a Purse of Rs. 500.
Special 10 Round.
Contest : between two other well known middle weight Boxers.
Other well known ringmen will appear, viz :—MAJOR POOLE GILDER, GARRIOCK and HASTINGS.
Rs. 1,000 in purses.
Will be presented by
MR. BALLIWALLA
WRESTLING ! WRESTLING ! !
By two well known exponents of the Art.
Plan and Prices of Reserved Seats at McALPIN & CO., Fort.
BOXING.
To commence at 9-30 P.M., (S. T.) Sharp.

PRICES :—Stage Seats Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle special positions Rs. 5; other seats Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats only.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
THREE SHOWS OF PICTURES.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 10 to 11 P. M.
"THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CARNARVON."
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
"FOOLSHEAD'S HEELS."
"ARRESTING THE THIEF."
&c., &c., &c.
A thoroughly enjoyable Programme,
NOTE
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
POPULAR PRICES.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST,
MONSOON DANCE,
DANCING 9-30 P.M.

On this occasion there will be no skating ; the floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tickets of Admission Rs. 2 to include a Gentleman and a Lady;
Extra Lady Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., 49 Hornby Road, or at the Rink.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 1st August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 26th July, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style, comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago. has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 5/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUMA JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Grant Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 1st August, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road Bridge, south side, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3646 (1), Street No. 4 and 3646 (2), Street No. 4 (a) and bounded on the North by the Frere Bridge, on the East by the hereditaments, hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the low land road, of the Frere over-bridge, on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the East partly by the ground of Maneckji Edulji, partly by the ground of Hassanali Sulemanji and partly by the ground occupied by the Abkari branch office, and on the West by the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described and bearing New Survey No. 6/7347.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, the following bales of cotton.

Ex Chandansi to Colaba Invoice No. 186 of 12-12-10. 31 F.P. Bales of cotton slightly damaged by Fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR DADAR.

Suit No : 44 of 1909.

Murzello vs. Murzello.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver, appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Vaval, situated at Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. , Old Survey No. 328, New Survey No. 1600, containing by admeasurement 12,501 sq yds or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4462, 4463, 4464, Street No. 822-23-24, Bhandarwada Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of the deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Public Gully, on or towards the west, Bhandarwada Road, now called Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas and partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, and on or towards the south partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas, partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador and partly by the Oart of Damodar Moroba.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Bomblem, situated at Lower Mahim within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Old No. 155, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 353, New Survey No. 1475, containing by admeasurement 2,138 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3505, Street No. 969 Hasali Tank Road, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, in the name of the said deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Wallies, and on or towards the south by the Oart of J. F. Rodrigues.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Boghet, situated at Dadar, Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 4, New No. 3445, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 1464, containing by admeasurement 5,798 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3193-95, Street No. 657-59, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows : - That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Moroba Bhimji, on or towards the west by the Portuguese Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Rambhawoo Bhende and partly by the Oart of , and on or towards the south by the Oart of S. D. Almeda.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Rompera, situated at Lower Mahim, Dadar within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 343, 348, New Nos. 4073, 4,075, Old Survey No. 357, and New Survey No. 1450, containing by admeasurement 9156 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4321, Street Nos. 681,682, Portuguese Church Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Dr. DeSilva, on or towards the west by the Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Wallies, and on or towards the south by the Portuguese Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, Solicitors, at Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
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LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
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In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [31st July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	43,300
B B and C I Railway ...	32	38,23:

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 1-4
Shanghai „	...174 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96	4	0
Forward	„ 96	1	0

BULLION :—

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24	0	6
Australian „	„ 24	0	6
Sovereigns „	„ 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 61	4	6
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 61	3	6
„ 2nd „	„ 61	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Cotton market has declined further and it is difficult to say where the bottom is going to be. It is generally said that before the publication of bearish or bullish Bureau Report we shall see fluctuations in the market and after the Report is out the market will come to its normal condition. The next Bureau Report is due there on Thursday morning for which all are anxiously waiting. Ready cotton is not moving at all and all holders are anxious to sell, but buyers are aloof.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 295	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat „	239	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ... ... „	296	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola. „	287	„
Fine M G Khandeish ... „	276	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	266	„
Fine M G Bengal ... ... „	285	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	275	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	270	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... „	219	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.
6·27	6·12	5·89	5 82
—17	—18	—14	—14

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.
5·78	5·78	5·78	5·79	5·81
—14	—13	—14	—14	—14

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready „ ...	Rs. 12	4	6	B. T.
September	„ 13	0	6	B. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is easy.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„ 7	15	6	B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„ 7	3	0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55	1	6
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 60	0	6
Black Kutni ...	„ 45	15	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone easy, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	7	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 22	15	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone easy. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10	0	0	B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet, We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 6	15	6	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs. 4	11	0	R. T.
„ „ Sept ...	Rs. 5	2	6	R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1760
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	68
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 3-4 to 10
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld. ...	1,765
David	385
Kohinoor	660
Manockji Petit	2,615
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	945
Swadeshi Mills	1,105

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	174
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4
Treacher and Co.	525

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33 1-2
Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	1,039	bales
Wheat	8,332	cwts.
Linseed	3,847	„
Rapeseed	3,427	„
Gingellyseed	444	„
Poppyseed	1,221	„
Groundnuts...	3,742	„
Castorseed	2,972	„
Rice	160	„
Myrabollams	6,290	„
Cottonseed	15,565	„
Mowraseed	4,185	„
Gram	944	„
Joowar	50	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 29th July 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 22nd July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 22. Rs.	July 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	2,15,13,566	1,18,32,535
Other Deposits	11,18,00,026	11,41,19,460
Post Bills	21,447	21,447
Sundries	20,90,489	22,20,423
	15,60,25,528	14,87,93,865
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,58,77,261	2,50,31,819
Other authorised Securities	1,29,376	93,676
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,40,45,670	1,35,39,967
Loans do. do. ...	4,70,78,411	5,03,37,777
Bills discounted and purchased	99,06,806	92,25,636
Dead Stock	2,46,412	2,46,487
Stamps	5,054	5,108
Bullion	13,00,978	12,49,479
Balances with other Banks.	11,61,802	5,41,540
Sundries................	2,40,435	1,48,784
Cash	5,60,33,823	4,76,73,592
	15,60,25,528	14,87,93,865

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

PUNJAB

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—July 23, at Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain B. C. Graham, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HOWDEN—July 22, at Madras, Lucy Marjory, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G H Howden, aged 5½ years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star Film "The Prince of Wales at Carnarvon." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Carry on every enterprise as if all depended on the success of it."—RICHELIEU.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, which left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana, this evening commencing at 6 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11-30 a.m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association last Sunday, the debate on the resolution, moved by the Hon, Mr. Gokuldas K, Parekh supporting Mr, Basu's Special Marriage Bill was resumed. The President, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, presided. The resolution was passed. It was resolved to send copies to the local Government and the Government of India.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The dead body of a sweeper, named Bhamoo Ratnoo was found lying on the railway lines near the Masjid Bunder Station on Sunday. It was mangled and appeared to have been run over by a passing train. The deceased was in the employ of the G I P. Railway and his duties were to remove the refuse from the lines. At an inquest held yesterday morning by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INSURING THE DELHI DURBAR.—An interesting advertisement in our columns, to-day, announces that Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. have made arrangements to insure against loss incurred should, the Delhi Durbar be abandoned for any cause whatsoever. This is a familiar kind of insurance at home, and a large number of policies were issued in respect of the Coronation, but this is, we believe, the first time the system has been introduced into India. Having regard to the expensive arrangements which many business firms must make for the Durbar, it is, of course, a very necessary form of insurance. Still we will all hope that the underwriters will not be called on to pay anything.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening :—

March	Brabant	Steenebrugen
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boildieu
Valse...........	Unrequited Love	Lincke
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Duett...	I would that my Love..	Mendelssohn
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Two Step	Dreams of Ragtime ...	Thurban

"THE FOLLIES."

The Follies concluded their very successful season in Bombay last evening, when they had a crowded and most appreciative house. Nearly every item in the programme was encored and more than one of the company had to return a second time before the audience was satisfied. The usual miscellaneous programme, which opened the entertainment, was better received than ever, for several songs which have been especially popular during the week were repeated with double success. The second part consisted of the clever burlesque of a pantomime in which every item was thoroughly laughable.

To-day "the Follies" sail for Colombo, but they are certain of receiving a big welcome in Bombay, when they return next November.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Trieste" Aug. 1.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" to-day from the Victoria Dock No 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No 7 on the Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 11 a.m.

Caserey, Madame	Pettitt, Mr G H
Daggitt, Master Gunner	Rowbotham, Mr W
Daggitt, Mrs	Saxton, Capt P D
Daggitt, Miss	Szaarowsky, Mr Otto
Daggitt, Miss	Victinghoff, Miss Von F
Daggitt, Master	Sevastopulo, Mr E
Jones, Mr J A	White, Miss
Lapsley, Capt J B	Weston, Mr A T
Mapara, Mr S	Wimmer Revd Fr D

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 15th July, 1911, were Rs. 1,810, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 15th July 1911, Rs. 54,184.

At the meeting of the Canterbury House of Laymen, Sir Alfred Cripps was elected as Chairman of the House in succession to Lord Salisbury, and, as Mr. Laurence Hardy requested that his nomination as a candidate should be withdrawn, Sir Alfred was elected "nem. con."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JEEJEEBHOY FAMILY SUIT.

Claim for Ornaments.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Jamsetji against Awabai J. C. Jamsetji and another in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants certain ornaments for Rs. 135,000 and for the administration of the estate of Bai Motibai.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani for the defendants.

The plaintiff, further cross-examined by the Advocate-General, said his intention was not to claim the ornaments until the executors took out the probate. On the 11th October 1909, he asked to see the previous wills. On the 17th December, they informed him that they had applied for probate. He accepted that as true. Witness did not make his claim as Mr. Murzban advised him to wait. So far as he remembered he did not claim the ornaments until probate was obtained on the 31st January 1910. Witness made his claim on the 17th January. His explanation, for waiting till the 17th January, was that he was guided by the advice of Mr. Murzban, and that the letter of claim was written under the advice of Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes. He made no demand before the 17th January, because he did not know who the executors were he wanted to wait till probate was obtained, but this letter was written in consequence of a conference with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes. Until the 17th January, he did not know who had taken charge of the deceased's estate. On the same day, he wrote a letter mentioning the names of the defendants, as two of the executors applying for probate. The attorney might have used his discretion.

The Advocate-General—I'm stating facts?

Witness—Yes.

The Advocate-General—This a very serious allegation against the theosophist.

Continuing, witness said Mr. Dosabhoy Rustomji Sethna informed him on the 13th January of the present of the necklace to the second defendant. Though he had referred to only his ornaments specifically in his letter, he remembered the rest, but did not mention them as he did not care for them. He did not give the list of the ornaments until he filed his petition. He then had the first will in his possession, that is with his brother.

Do you usually hand over valuable documents to others?

His Lordship—No, he keeps them in his prayer books.

Witness—Very valuable documents I handed to my brother Fardoonji.

To his Lordship, witness said his attorney did not advice him to see Alastor, but he saw the latter in consequence of an advertisement in a local newspaper.

After the 17th January, his attorneys asked for inspection of the previous wills and obtained inspection before filing this suit. That inspection gave him further particulars of the other ornaments.

Re-examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said he could identify the ornament it produced. The necklace produce by the defendant was not the ornament given to him. That ornament had contained diamonds.

Witness was then given certain ornaments for identification and he said most of the ornaments were not those given to him. The first defendant and her people did not like his adoption by Motibai.

Mr. Setalvad here took leave to introduce new matter and to him witness said he had a conversation with Mr. Shapurji Chandabhoy about the gift in 1901 or 1902.

Witness said that he told Mr. Chandabhoy about the gift and Mr. Chandabhoy suggested that he should sell the pearl necklace. Witness explained his position, and said he was to keep the gift secret, Chandabhoy had then seen the deceased at Poona in regard to it.

Witness then gave similar evidence in regard to one Mendonca, his music teacher.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he had said that the only man besides himself who knew of the gift was his brother. That statement was not untrue; both the statements were true. He broke his promise to Motibai by speaking of the gift to Chandabhoy. Since then he had had no conversation about it with Chandabhoy, nor with Mendonca. Chandabhoy was a great friend of his. Witness did not know if he (Chandabhoy) was present at the wedding of the second defendant.

THE BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Furdunji A. Cursetji, the plaintiff's brother, examined-in-chief, said he remembered the first will of Motibai. It bore an attestation by him. Witness first saw the draft will before he consented to be an executor of the will. The gift of jewels to his brother struck him particularly, and witness asked her its object, she said she wished to well provide Jamshedji who had adopted her husband's name and she was not sure of her share in her grandfather's estate. It was at witness' suggestion that the deceased agreed to give two annas in the rupee out of the residue to the second defendant. The deceased, after keeping the will for some days, returned it to the witness through his brother. The will remained in the witness' safe ever afterwards. The deceased did not want the fact of the will to leak out. She was so very particular that she executed the will after office hours. On his birthday, after the will had been made, Jamshedji went to the witness and said that Motibai had presented him with a box containing the ornaments. The box was not shown to him that day as the house was full of friends and relatives. The same evening witness had a conversation with Motibai in the cause of which he thanked her for the kindness she had shown to his brother. She said this was a fitting occasion to make the gift, and also described two very precious jewels. The paper expressing good wishes was shown to him then. Witness saw the box for a second time with the deceased a few days later. Both the witness and the plaintiff agreed to Motibai taking charge of the box with the jewels. The key of the box was given to the plaintiff. A month after the box was put in a another strong steel box and kept in a plaintiff's cup-board. Motibai again demanded the jewels to enable her to produce them before her mother, when the jewellers came to value them. She did so to avoid suspicion and to prevent the fact of the gift leaking out. A few days later she said the pearl necklace had been valued at between a lakh and a lakh and a quarter. As she did not wish to sell it for that price, she said she would not part with it.

The case is proceeding.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Decree for Bombay Cotton Mills.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit was called which has been brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Mills for statement of amount on the taking of accounts,

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, was for the defendant.

The learned Advocate-General said that the amount had been settled, and the plaintiff was to pay the defendant company Rs. 1,17,555-10 with interest at six per cent. from the 28th July 1911, to that day with costs, and interest on the judgment at six per cent. till payment.

The Wesleyan Conference, sitting at Cardiff, has resolved to appeal for £250,000 for its foreign missions.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin—writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TRICUMDASS MILLS MORTGAGE.

Raja Bahadur's Second Claim.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Tricumdas Mills in liquidation in respect of his claim of two lakhs with regard to the mortgage of the mills.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne, and Company, were for the defendants.

Mr. Jinnah, replying on behalf of the plaintiff, said the defendants were bound to acquaint the plaintiff with their resolution regarding the Bank loan as they had been dealing with him direct. It was monstrous for the Company to say that they did not tell the plaintiff all these facts, but that Dani was aware of the facts and hence they were not bound. Counsel observed that it would be a different thing if the third party was innocent. Assuming that to be the case, the contract would not be void.

It was not fair, counsel continued, to say, especially when Narotam and Mulraj had attended the board meeting on the 23rd July, and voted on certain resolutions, that the defendants need give no notice to the plaintiff, because Dani knew of it. All that the defendants said was that they had perpetuated a fraud on the plaintiff, who ought to have known of it, because Dani knew of it, and hence there was no contract. Counsel contended that the defendants could not take advantage of their own wrong.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that the two lakhs were not paid by way of part-payment of the loan on a charge, but it was paid, because the moneys were wanted immediately.

Mr. Jinnah said that the agreement would be complete as soon as the letter, from the plaintiff dated the 9th August, was received.

Counsel then proceeded to cite cases both Indian and English and discussed them.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Disputed Pro-Note.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, disposed of a suit brought by Jeevandas Haridas Aga praying that a promissory note for Rs. 1,125 passed by him in favour of Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia be declared to have been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation; that the note be ordered to be cancelled and that the second defendant, Runchhordas Lalji, be restrained from taking any steps, on the promissory note.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Daphtari, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for Kaliandas; while Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for Runchhordas Lalji.

Somewhere about September 1907, Jeewandas Haridas, Vasanji Damoder and Maganlal Bhanji formed a trading partnership. Things did not progress very satisfactorily between the partners and the firm after a few months, came to a termination. On the 5th October, 1907, Jeevandas Haridas put his firm's signatures to a demand promissory note for Rs. 1,125. This note was endorsed by Kahandas in whose favour it purported to be executed to the second defendant Runchhordas Jeevandas, and Vassonji filed this suit against Kaliandas and Runchordas alleging that the promissory note was obtained by means of certain false representation by Kaliandas; that he did not, at that time, know that he was passing a promissory note and contended that he was not bound to pay moneys under that promissory note.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, observed that the plaintiff instead of following the ordinary course chose to invoke the assistance of the High Court and appealed to its expensive and cumbersome machinery for the purpose of having it declared that the note was obtained by misrepresentation. Runchhordass claimed that he was the holder in due course of the promissory note that he had paid value for the same and that he had had no notice whatsoever that there was any defect in the note.

His Lordship held that it has been proved undoubtedly that Runchhordass had paid consideration moneys to the man in whose favour the promissory note was made out. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree in favour of Runchhordass against Jeewandas for Rs. 1,125 with interest thereon at six per cent. from the 5th of October 1907 to date. Jeevandas' suit was dismissed and he was ordered to pay all the costs of both the defendant's suit and of the counterclaim. Two sets of costs were allowed with interests on the judgment.

TRICUMDASS MISFEASANCE CASE.

Gordhandass Khatao Sued.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by the Tricumdass Mills in liquidation against Gordhandass Khatao and another to recover Rs. 3,42,673 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. R. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, represented the first defendant; the second defendant was absent.

The plaint stated that the company's business was carried on by directors assisted by agents, of whose firm Dwarkadass Dharamsey was the active managing member. He was closely related to the first defendant by marriage and was also on terms of great intimacy with him, and had a personal account with him for private dealings through Dwarkadass the company sold to the defendants' firm Tulsidass Tricumdass, through the first defendant during the years 1905 to 1906, certain bales of yarn of the total value of Rs. 277,825, which with interest amounted to Rs. 3,44,675, Dwarkadass did not receive and the defendants' firm did not pay the value of the yarn in cash. The first defendant used from time to time debit to the defendents' firm with the value of the yarn, and took credit to himself in account with the firm for the amount. The first defendant instead of making payment to the plaintiffs made an arrangement with Dwarkadass by which he purported to make havalas or transfer entries crediting Dwarkadass in his personal account with these amounts thus reducing the personal liability of Dwarkadass to himself. Dwarkadass caused similar entries to be made in the plaintiffs' books debiting the amounts to himself and crediting them to the plaintiffs. This fact was fraudulently kept from the knowledge of the company and the liquidator came to know of them in the course of his investigations after the winding up of the company. They submitted that they were authorised to receive payment in cash, that the havalas were not a proper payment in law, discharging them from liability and that the defendants were bound to pay the amount.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said all items in suspect of this claim were of dates prior to 13th June, 1907, and were therefore barred by statute of limitation. Without prejudice to this contention he said the agent's firm through Dwarkadass, as one of their partners and not as agent of the company, sold the goods to the defendants. The payments made by him were in effect in cash and were in all respects good and valid to the company, and discharged the defendants from all liability. He denied that he made the payments in the form mentioned to reduce the personal liability of Dwarkass. He was not aware at the time of the transactions that Dwarkadass was largely indebted to the company. He, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Without prejudice to these contentions, he submitted that in the event of the Court holding that the defendants were liable to pay over again to the plaintiffs the sum of money claimed in this suit, the company was liable to recoup and make good to the defendant the same sums which were lost to him in consequence of the wilful misrepresentations of the company and he counterclaimed against the company in this respect.

The case is proceeding.

HEAVY MORTGAGE CLAIM.

Decree against Naranji Dwarkadass.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Mulraj Khatao against Naranji Dwarkadass, Gordhandass G. Teizpal and Mrs. Gordhandass G. Teizpal to recover advances on the Kolaba and Parla properties of the defendants to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Madhawji, Kamdar and Chhotabhai, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, represented the first defendant and Mr. J.B. Kanga with the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Desai said the plaintiff had advanced Rs. 1,39,500 to the first defendant on certain properties, in which the second and third defendants were also interested. He tendered the agreement dated the 27th March 1908.

Mr. Kanga objected to its going in on the ground of registration and stamp, relying on Section 17 of the Registration Act and a case reported in 9 Bombay Law Reporter.

His Lordship ruled that the document was inadmissible in evidence.

Mr. Desai continuing said that at the end of 1908, the second defendant owed to the first defendant Rs. 4,75,654 and a fresh agreement was entered into between them.

Mr. Kanga objected to the plaintiff now putting up a new case, and his Lordship, after hearing counsel, decided accordingly.

Mr. Desai then asked for a decree against the first defendant, which was passed.

As against the second and third defendants, the suit was dismissed with costs.

His Lordship then inquired into the counter-claim of the second and third defendants for the return of the title-deeds of the properties. After some argument, the counter-claim was allowed to be withdrawn on these defendants paying the plaintiff's costs of the same.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

For Dismissal.

265-11 Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Khajulal vs The G I P Ry Co, Little and Co

418-11 Motichand and D, Laxmidas Bhimji and another vs Jivraj Nathu, Chagnani.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

807-10 Thakurdas and Co, Mathuradas Kalliianji and Co vs Panjab Bajirao.

910-10 Thakurdas and Co, Mahomed Dadoo Haji Hiraji vs Sharifabai widow and others.

1018-10 Payne and Co, R D Sethna vs The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld, Dikshit D and S

215-11 Tyabji D and Co, Mulji Bros and Jummani vs Shankar Balwant Godboley and others, Dikshit D and S

233-11 Jamshedji R and D, Dwarkadas Tejbhandas vs Rajmal Kasturchand and others, Judah and S

412-11 Shamrao M and H, Shankerbhoy Bhagwanji vs Prabhawanti widow and others, Mulla and M

468-11 Payne and Co, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha vs Harmukhrai Hammanbux.

472-11 Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada vs Piran Miya Hassan Miya and another, Mulla and M

481-11 Payne and Co Nowla Doonga and others and S Colonel W E Branbury.

494-11 Raghvaya B and N, M M S Mahomed Suleman Labte vs Katej Sayed Ahmed Labte

500-11 Surajmal B Mehta Bhagilal Veerchand vs Thakar Kanji Devji.

538-11 Daphtary F and D Bhagwant Sakharam Patkar vs Gasper Almeida

539-11 Motichand and D Chimanlal Mohanlal vs Chunilal Gopaldas and another

541-11 Khanderao L and M Versey Raghovji vs Usmal Valad Abdul Rehman Valad, Shaik Esuf Kaloekar and another.

548-11 Daphtary F and D Gokaldas Naranji and another vs Rahimtulla Allana

549-11 Mulla and M Bomanji Dossabhoy Jijibhoy vs Pestonji Bomanji

529-11 Craigie B and C Aishabai widow vs Haji Ismail Haji Habib Payne and Co

1061-01 Little and Co Jivraj Hurjiwan vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansukhlal G H and Co

214-09 Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Madhowdas Daphtary F and D

414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

438-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhshmi Narsinham and others Raghvaya B and N.

254-09 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.

375-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co

398-09 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Moroba and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

12-11 Bicknell M and Bai Shirinbai widow vs Nusserwanji Muncherjee C Unwalla and P

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

357-10 Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Tricumdass Mills Co in liquidation Payne and Co.

871-08 J R Patell and Co Dhondi Bhicaji vs Abdul Karim Hassonally and others Thakurdas and Co.

463-09 Malvi H M R Bejnat Noharmal vs Lalchand Tarachand Thakurdas and Co.

653-09 D T Mantri Harischandra Bhaskar and others Krisnarao Balkrishnaji and others Dapthary F and H Little and Co Jehangir G B

797-07 Tyabji D and Co Hemraj Balmukund and others vs Ramchandra Baldeo Malvi H M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

21-08 Shamus A Tyabji, Ramchandra Narayan T vs Sakubai widow of N H P, R B and Nagindas.

19-10 In person. Bai Laximbai widow vs Bai Dewkabhai widow, Jehangir M and H

23-10 Tyabji Dayabhai and Co, Kanga and S, Yusuf Haji Tyeb and another vs Bai Kulsumbai, Jehangir M and S.

2-11 Judah H Solomon, Bhimabai widow vs Shanker Ramchandra K R B and Nagindas

3-11 Judah Solomon, Dhondu Baluvar Deo vs Shankerrao, Bhikaji Manchurshah and N

4-11 Payne and Co, Ambabai widow vs Zavebai widow, Motichand and D

5-11 Madhowji K and C, Dhanaji Mungaji and others vs Gunpat Boodaji, Smetham B and Co

7-11 Jehangir M and S, Mongibai widow of Kanji vs Amritbai widow and others, Tyabji D and Co.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Luxman Krishna H and another vs Gunpat Babajee Argade Subnis and G

11-11 Shamrao M and H Ruttonsi Kanji vs Ramcooverbai and another Shroff D and D

13-11 Payne and Co Ignascio Gomes vs Elias Gabriel Coelho and another Jehangir M and S

14-11 Tyabji D and Co Gooldas Dayaram Master vs Bhugwandas D Master Jehangir and S.

Long Causes.

742-10 Jehangir and S Bhagwandas Dayaram and others vs Brijlal Dayaram Master and others Jehangir and S Tyabji D and Co

896-10 Mulji and K, Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs Haji Ismail Noorani, Payne and Co

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

753-10 Jehangir G and B Jamshedji Rustomji Jamshedji vs Avabai Jamshedji C Jamshedji and another Kanga and S.

46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhaishakar Nanabhai and others vs Morarji Keshavji Edgelow G W and Co.

691-09 Kikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar Rawal vs Umiashanker Purshotam Joshi.

693-09 Trimbaklal Dewshanker Rawal vs Jetheshankar Judjiwandas Acharya Bhaishankar K and G.

692-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar Rawal vs Gordhandas Girdharlal Bhaishankar K and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

765-10 Madhowji K and C The Advocate-General of Bombay, Damodher Jivan and another Unwala and P, Pestonji R Kola and Co

786-10 In Person Vasta Ramji widow and others Shroff D D Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir G and B

349-09 Tyabji D and Co K D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and V Little and Co.

36-07 Tyabji D and Co Noorbhai Abdool Hoosein and others vs Ismail Shaikh Jiwanji and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1105-10 Edgelow G W and Co Abdulla Gulam Hussein Allana vs Rehmubhai Allana and Thakurdas and Co.

650-09 C P D Cunha. Hunsraj Waghji vs Hunsraj Lakhmidas Bhaishanker K and G.

379-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Shroopchand vs Hammanbux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and P.

276-10 Tyabji D and Co Keshavlal Varajlal firm vs Dawoodbhoy Abdul Hooseim Pestonji R K and Co (For postponement).

69-11 Sham M and H Bai Naval vs Thakorelal Harilal Desai and others K A Ghandy.

801-10 Tyabji D and Co Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim and others

803-10 Thakurdas and Co Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Joosub Peer Mahomed Jehangir and S

813-10 Bicknell M and R Mahomed Ibrahim bin Goolam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latiff Jitayakar and others Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P Pavri Captain and V In person

418-10 Tyabji D and Co Udmiram Kedarnath vs Jugonprasad Jankiprasad and another

817-10 Jehangir M and S Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Vanmalidas alias Maganlal Hargowandas and another Bhaishankar K D Edgelaw G W and Co.

821-10 J R Patell and Co Mumraj Rambaghat vs Worman and Co Biaknell M and R.

826-10 S A Tyabji Amtulaboo vs Mahomedali Hassonalli Khambati Jamshedji R and D.

759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjivan and others Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alisha and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co Tyabji D and Co.

547-02 Payne and Co Jethmull Ramanand and another vs Rudherprasad Juggonath and others Tyabji D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

At 11-15 a m.

For Judgment

555-10—Nanu H and Co Tyaballi Eusufally and others vs Abdeally Mahomedally and another Payne and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Mcleod.)

For Dismissal,

9-09 E F Nicholson In re Government vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and another Payne and Co Madhowji K and C

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

791-09 Mulla and M The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and another Pestonji R K and Co.

489-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Tricumdas Mills Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau, Little and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

621-10 Bicknell M and R amji Keshavji vs Gokuldas Premji Ookerdas Bhai Shanker K and G

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khautau Little and Co

581-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarisign vs Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and Co,

581-10 Daphtary F and D Makanji and Co Nathmalji Bridichaud and others Edgelow G W and Co

670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godavari Bai

499-Nanu H and Co Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others Juddah and S

203-00 Jehangir Mulabai widow vs Badriprasad Tucaram S A Tyabji.

References.

13-07 E T Nicholson In re Government vs Toolsidas Pankli Jamshedji R and D

2-03 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwala and others Mulla and M Jamshedji R and D

36-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Vinayek Laxman and others Khanderao L and M D J Mantri.

2-09 E F Nicholson in re Governments vs Goolam Mohideen bin Mohomed F P Pavri

5-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Shaikd Zacob Shaikh vs Jagtub and others

6-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Goolam Hoosein Allubhai Moorarji Madhowji K and C Thakurdas and Co

8-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Taja Noora and another Madhowji K and C Little and Co

7-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Zorabai widow and another Madhowji K and C

11-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Abdullabai bin Ali Saheb Coor and others Payne and Co Captain and V

1-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and others Crawford B and C Nanu H and Co

3-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Bai Khatizabai and another

4-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Ranchordas Hirji and others Subnis and G Daphtary F and D

In order to demonstrade the absolute unity of view and action which animates Churchmen throughout Wales in opposition to the Government's policy in regard to the Church in the Principality a representative meeting took place at the Church House, Westminster, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. Asaph, at which it was resolved to form a Central Advisory Council for Wales in regard to this question. It is proposed to convene a special Conference, composed of leading Churchmen from the Welsh dioceses in the early autumn, to co-operate with the Central Church Defence Committee in strenuous opposition to the proposed dismemberment and spoliation of the Church in Wales.

At Gortuchach, in Galicia, Agnes Kone (the wife of a farmer), after a fit of religious frenzy, kinkled a big fire under an oven, and when the latter was red-hot she undressed and leaped into it. Her husband and children found her charred remains in the oven later on.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

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S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain C R King, arrived in here yesterday from Calcutta, 27th June, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Adamsturm, 3,158 tons, Captain A Hasenheir, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain W J Bishop arrived in harbour on Sunday from Samarang, via Colombo, and Karachi, with a general cargo and sugar.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 29th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones............R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr..........Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Alert ....Somerville ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 31.

Adamsturm	3158	Hosenheir		W & A Graham & Co
Breconshire	2323	Evans		M M & Co
Daltonhall	2264	Gurst		P Morrison & Co
Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai 16-8	P & O Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldvin		Bo & H S N Co
Gallea	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Gogcvale	2038	Stair		Col A Aderbaw
Heim	768	Eriksen		F F Campbell & Co
Helios	849	Berg		F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan	2417	Eno		Shaw Wallace & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis		H T Ayoob
Lalpoora	2124	King		M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	T M & Co
Sirdhana	2071	Austin		M M & Co
Torrington	3619	Weddess		W & A Graham & Co
Zillah	2412	Webber		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi	5-8	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Steenberger	2455	Jange	Rotterdam	...	W & A Graham & Co
G Naderi	1165	Hughes	Aden	31-7	B & P S N Co
K Sarasvati	443	Ebram	Bhownugger	2-8	B S N Co
L Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Marmogoa	31-7	B S N Co
O Islami	1604	Green	Jeddah	3 8	B & P S N Co
Q Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	718	Bo & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Gymeric	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy
Itaura	3362	Bishop			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co
2 Castalia	4031	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	8-7	J M & Co
6 Elleric	2322	Wallace	Baltimore	4-8	W & A Graham & Co
6 Crosby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co
7 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9 Chanda	3957	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	S'ghai	2-8	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4196	Haughton	London	12-8	P & O Co
15 Vadala	2164	Tipper	Calcutta	2-8	M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kasara	505		Persian Gulf		M M & Co

M W D D

Shah Jehan	2536	Boro			M J & Co

30 tons crane.

Dredger Kuphus	474	Lyon			B P Trust

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	4-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
30	Itaura	Bishop	S'rang. June 28
31	Lalpoora	King	Calcutta, June 27

The Adamsturm, Hasenheir, for Calcutta, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The German East Africa Line steamer Praisident left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 30th instant, via Lamu.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria," left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here on the 18th Aug.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of York." Homeward bound left Port Said on the 29th instant, and the same Co's steamer "City of Paris," also Homeward bound passed Port Said on the 30th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R R Rattino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 4th August morning and the same Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts castorsed Ralli Bros; 22 bales wool S Gumberchand; 2,841 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 71 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 90 bales wool, C Kheraj; 315 bales wool, M Balia 8 bales wool, G Gangadass.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—188 cwts maize, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10 bales twist, The Sholapoor Mills.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 cwts deer horns E Mahomed 21 bales skins, R M Kooka; 2,683 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 285 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy and Co; 200 cwts finnelseed, R Morarji and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elleric s—100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—200 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 5,300 cwts rapeseed, 18,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mohy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Maltkefels s—105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram, 500 cwts myrabollams, and 480 cwts crushed myrabollams Wagji Becher 4,000 cwts bone meals E C Nanji; 115 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed 1,000 cwts poppyseed 6,000 ewts groundnuts, and 15,240 cwts mawraseed Ralli Bros; 897 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons, 304 cwts gum and 202 cwts Olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Torrington s—25 bales savri catton, and 312 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,300 cwts ajwan seed and 1,360 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros; 1 bale hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Steenbergen s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, and 18,000 cwts mawraseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siberian s—1,950 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas, 1,500 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 420 cwts fennelseed and 100 cwts cashewnuts, P R Ghandy, 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—115 boxes British dollars. The International Bank 12 cwts genda horns M M Essabhoy 11 chests opium, M H Dedushte 27 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co. 9 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co. 30 boxes British dollars Eastern Bank.

FOR SHANGAI.

Arcadia s—160 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 81 chests opium C Bamonji and Co; 39 chests opium M Gajanand.

THE YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—340 Ivory H Cawasji, 3 cwts ivory H Rawji

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Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ...	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl ...	Rich and Rich

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ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day ...	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night? Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Daisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah ...	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

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THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes	
fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes! ...	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ...	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1911.

MINING IN INDIA.

THE report, by Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is a more than usually interesting volume, for although it refers only to works which come under the provisions of the Indian Mines Act and is not a complete statistical review of Indian Mining and analagous industries, it reveals the steady growth of mining in this country notwithstanding a temporary set back. Considering the enormous mineral wealth of India, comparatively little is being done to relieve the earth of its treasure, but it is shown that there are now 144,680 hands employed in the mines reported on, of whom 89,778 work underground, and of the total 91,713 are adult males, 47,963 adult females and 5,004 children under twelve years of age. This is an increase on the previous year of 3,970 workers of all descriptions. This increase was in the numbers of those who worked in mines other than coal-mines, for the persons employed in coal-mines decreased by 4,006. Last year the general industry was not in a flourishing condition, still notwithstanding the decrease in the number of coal-workers there was a slight increase in the output which totalled 11,387,716 tons, an increase of 83 per cent.—a very slight recovery for the decrease in 1909 equalled seven per cent. Of the bulk close on 95 per cent. was raised in Bengal. The coal trade of the year is described by Mr. Adams as "still in the trough of the wave, but owing to the closing down of unprofitable mines, there was not such a large accumulation of stocks as in the previous year and the trade was brought more into line with the change from the abnormal conditions existing in 1908." Mica fell off by 33 per cent. which, added a fall of 30 per cent. the previous year, makes a serious difference. The decrease was general throughout the fields and applied more to slab mica than to splittings, for the amount of the former commodity received in London appears to have been considerably less than in former years, while the trade in splittings appears to have slightly improved. It is felt that in so far as splittings can be used in the place of stained slab mica for electrical purposes the use of them must have an adverse effect on the value of such mica as is usable for the same purpose. The output of manganese ore increased by 31·2 per cent, the first increase recorded since 1907. Prices did not rise and only the larger companies being able to work, there being no sign of any pronounced improvement in trade during the year. A slight decrease in the output of gems is recorded and another fall in gold, Mr. Adams recording with regret that after spending at least half a million pounds and attaining a depth of 1,250 feet, the various companies in the Dharwar goldfield decided to abandon their enterprise and all underground work ceased. Hopes are entertained of better prospects in the Anantapur district of Madras. Other minerals fluctuated but not sufficiently to call for special comment.

Fortunately Indian mines are worked with remarkable immunity from accidents, though 117 fatal occurrences were noted during the year—five below the quinquennial. A hundred and eighty-six lives were lost, 45 of them the result of five accidents. Thirty-one women workers lost their lives. An analysis of the return shows that 160 deaths occurred in coal-mines, five in Mica, seventeen in manganese, one in salt, one in gems and two in gold. Twenty-seven persons were killed by explosions of fire-damp, 84 by falls of roofs or sides, twenty in shafts, eight by explosives, six by irruption of water, sixteen by haulage, nine by other accidents underground and sixteen on the surface. In reviewing the coal-mine accidents generally, there is evidence that in many cases the cause—in some instances direct and in others indirect—was want of supervision. Reference is made "not so much to personal supervision by the manager, though in many cases that should be more frequently exercised as to supervision by an adequate and efficient staff of subordinate officials." It is enacted that in coal-mines a competent person shall examine every part of the mine where persons have to work once in every twenty-four hours. But this is not now considered sufficient for the prevention of the many kinds of accidents relating directly to such physical conditions and it is certainly not sufficient for "the prevention of accidents arising from the vagaries of the Indian miner, a much more common cause." Goafing is resorted to much more than formerly, but surreptitious pillar-robbing and natural weathering produce accidents which better supervision might prevent. There are, however, signs that safer and in the long run more economical methods of working are receiving the consideration of mine-owners and managers.

There is every reason to believe that as mining education spreads accidents will be fewer and the mines more economically and scientifically worked. The report of the Professor of Mining Education at Sibpur, leads us to believe that such results will soon accrue. Owing to the depression in the coal-trade, the demand for passed students of the college has not been so great as formerly, but this is a condition of things which will not permanently prevail. It is believed that the wider spread of electricity in the mines will encourage students after gaining their diploma to remain a further year at the college in order to pass through the electrical department. The special knowledge thus gained and the sense of responsibility developed in working the college electrical plant should fit such students for employment in the up-to-date mines. More attention to mining education is necessary, for it is found that several of the special students, who must have had at least two years' practical experience in mines before joining the college, find considerable difficulty in passing the college examinations in subjects other than mining. It would not, it is felt, be advisable to raise the standard of admission for them; very few candidates, especially from among Europeans, would be sufficiently advanced—in mathematics, mechanics, physics and chemistry—to be eligible. On the other hand it is not felt that the standard of the diploma should be lowered, as at present it is comparable with that of the best mining colleges of Europe and America. Students who have gone through the college, even if they fail to gain a diploma constitute a very valuable class and the industry benefits by the knowledge they have acquired. Mr. Adams suggests that in the case of failure to gain a diploma, students should be granted a certificate, showing the subjects in which the student is proficient—this as a temporary measure only, presumably, in order to afford encouragement to perseverance. Lectures to miners have been found of great value and the experiment is now being tried of carrying on the work by means of lectures by colliery managers at centres where college halls have been built. Three hundred and twenty-five students are now in the college, and the membership of the Mining and Geological Institute of India exceeds three hundred.

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CREATION OF PEERS. THE end is in sight of the Veto Bill controversy and there is now good reason to hope that the recalcitrant Lords will at last see reason to yield and allow the Bill to pass their House by abstaining from voting. But if they persist to the bitter end, there is, of course, no course left for the present Government but to advise His Majesty to exercise his prerogative of creating new Peers in order to get a majority for the measure in the House of Lords. This is the *ultima ratio* to which the King, we are told a few days ago in the speech of Mr. Asquith, has consented. It must have been a very reluctant consent, and the very fact that it has been given should, we think, be enough to bring even the most obstinate and obdurate of the "Die-hards" to their senses. The present controversy is not nearly so bitter, though in some respects it is bitter enough, as the historic struggle between the two Houses of 1832 and the preceding the years. Yet even then the Lords yielded to this threat of new Peers to swamp their House and suddenly withdrew themselves at division time, thus letting the noted Reform Bill pass into law. The remarks of Bagehot, the acutest expounder of our working constitution, are very pertinent. "The Crown has the authority to create new peers; and the King of the day had promised the ministry of the day to create them. The House of Lords did not like the precedent and they passed the Reform Bill. The power was not used, but its existence was as useful as its energy. Just as the knowledge that his men can strike makes a master yield in order that they may not strike, so the knowledge that their house could be swamped at the will of the King—at the will of the people—made the Lords of the yield to the people." We are almost sure the same will be said of the present crisis. But still what if they do not yield? The King will have to create something like 500 new Lords of Parliament, a truly unprecedented exercise of his prerogative in the whole history of the realm. The last time that the sovereign exercised this right was exactly two hundred years ago when Queen Anne was prevailed upon by her Tory Ministers to help them in this way in order to pass the highly unpopular Treaty of Utrecht through the House of Lords.

But in 1711 only 12 new creations were made for the purpose in view. In 1832 a promise was wrung from William IV to create 50 new peers for that number was then enough to get a majority for the Whig measure of Reform. But the House of Lords has during the last eighty years grown by leaps and bounds till at the present day the Radical Premier requires 500 new Lords to be created to overcome the Unionist opposition in the Upper House; that is that House will have to be very nearly doubled. The utter improbability of the King consenting to such enormous and quite unprecedented increase in the Peerage and no doubt hitherto buoyed up the "Die-hards" in their intransigent attitude. Now that the King has steeled himself to exercise his prerogative even to such an unheard of extent, on the advice of his responsible ministers, he can do it with the least possible harm to the dignity of the Peerage. Here again the precedent of 1832 will be very helpful to His Majesty and his advisers. William IV naturally objected to increase the Peerage permanently by his new creations and therefore the plan was hit upon of calling up to the House of Lords eldest sons of Peers already existing and also Irish and Scotch Peers who have no seats in that House by right of their Peerage. King George V. might perhaps do what William IV intended to do, if he were forced to swamp the Upper House. Many people think that the King will have to find his new Peers from among the Commoners. But he need not do that to any great extent. He has a right to call any person he likes to the House of Lords and he can exercise that right in favour of the heirs of the present members of that House. He could find hundreds of such and the one great advantage of this would be that these new Peerages conferred on the heirs would become merged in the older peerages to which their holders would succeed on the deaths of the present peers. Thus in one generation the number of the new peerages to be created would be considerably reduced. It would be in effect tantamount to creating life-peerages, which it has been decided in the case of the Wensleydale Peerage the Crown cannot create. Of course there is this difficulty with this course for the Crown that the eldest sons of the present peers may decline to vote against their fathers. Again, there are at present 129 Irish and Scotch Peers who have no seats in the House of Lords. The King can confer on all of them peerages of the United Kingdom which carry with them seats in the Lords. Thus the King could get over the difficulty of his awkward situation to a great extent by not being obliged to get much beyond the limits of the existing peerage, and thereby the dignity of peers would be preserved.

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WELL-TO-DO AND DISPENSARIES. AN interesting experiment, the results of which will no doubt afford guidance to medical officers in other parts of India, is being conducted in the Central Provinces and is mentioned in the triennial report on hospitals and dispensaries. For several reasons it has been decided by the Chief Commissioner that it may be beneficial to make a charge for medicines issued at dispensaries to such as are sufficiently well-to-do to pay for them. In this way, it is hoped to check the abuse of charity and to decrease waste, while it is also believed that medicine for which the people have paid will have a greater value in their eyes than remedies administered free. This being so, it is hoped that the directions of the physician will be more persistently followed, and the people will be less ready to discard the treatment on finding that the relief which it gives is not immediate. The general experience in these provinces in regard to this point is described as follows:—"The faith of the well-to-do in European medicines, which does not stand the test of paying even a few annas for medicines, cannot be a very lively one. The fees paid to *baids* and *hakims* by them are in many cases quite substantial ones, and the reason why people, who can well afford to pay for medicines, will take them from dispensaries only if they are issued free is merely want of faith in their efficacy. There is a strong probability that when they have paid for medicines, they would value them more. It is common at present for people to take dispensary medicines, together with drugs prescribed by *baids*, or the medicine is thrown away if immediate relief is not obtained." Obviously under such circumstances the sphere of benefit of the dispensary is considerably restricted, and a large quantity of medicine must be wasted. Whether the experiment will succeed in solving the difficulty cannot yet be judged, however. Some medical officers have apparently misjudged its object. They have understood it to be a device for increasing the income of the dispensaries and their reports from this point of view of course are valueless. Others have condemned the scheme merely on the ground that it has reduced attendances. While a good deal of medicine is distributed free to patients, who do not afford themselves a proper opportunity of benefiting by it, a decrease of the attendance is by no means an unmixed evil. But it is hoped of course that the attendance will gradually recover as the people acquire a faith in the efficacy of the medicines, when the amount of good effected by the same expenditure will be unmeasurably increased. Government rightly consider that so long as the poor people receive medicines and advice free, a temporary decrease in the numbers attending the dispensaries need not cause concern. Again although Government disclaim any intention to increase the receipts of the dispensaries, this aspect of the question should not be overlooked. After all the well-to-do ought to pay for the benefits they receive, and the money which is obtained from them will help to extend the work among the poor. It is for them that the dispensary is primarily intended. If, of course, this institution will encourage the use of European medicines amongst Indians of all classes, it is good, but when it gives free medicine to people who can afford to pay, it comes into unfair competition with private practitioners. This is a matter, which has evidently been brought to the attention of Government and which they are anxious to remedy. The experiment therefore from several points of view seems to promise good results, and we hope that after the twelve months' further trial, which has been ordered its utility will be fully demonstrated.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outwards mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 7 p m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Government of India have invited the Hon'ble Zemindar of Dharakotta to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The latter has accepted the invitation.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WANT OF POPULATION.

The Northern Territory.

UNBROKEN CADETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 17.

THE need of additions to the population is at present keenly felt in all the States of the Commonwealth. Although the various Governments are doing something to attract people from the old world, the general view is that no existing scheme goes far enough. With the large demand for rural workers and for domestic help which exists throughout Australia, the feeling is widespread that a more vigorous policy than any which has been adopted would be to the advantage of the whole community. The subject is, one, however, which must be carefully considered before anything approaching an extensive programme is entered upon. From a steady and continual influx of settlers there is nothing to be feared if proper precautions are adopted to ensure that only useful classes of people are assisted to these shore. But it would be a little risky to assume that the boom in the labor market which has been experienced for some time now will continue indefinitely. At the present moment there is scarcely a department of manual labor which could not absorb considerable additions. The Victorian Government have been forced to let large contracts for locomotive engines outside the commonwealth because of the scarcity of workmen. The erection of badly-needed public buildings in more than one State is being delayed for the same reason. From all districts the cry for agricultural workers is heard, and the domestic service problem is intensely acute. Against all this, however, has to be placed the uncertainty, of good seasons on which to such a large extent the prosperity of Australia depends. These have happily continued now for several years, and prospects are at present most encouraging. Still it would no doubt be a mistake to assume too much on this account. In view of the well-remembered experience of droughts, harvest and pastoral failures, and consequent depression in almost every branch of industry and commerce, a policy of prudence is desirable. But if the State Governments are erring at all in their attitude, assuredly they are not erring on the side of excessive optimism. They are showing no disposition to do more than is necessary to ameliorate the most pressing conditions arising from the lack of labor, and consequently any startling provisions in the Immigration Bill introduced into the House of Assembly last Tuesday were scarcely to be looked for. The measure seems designed to cut down rather than extend the provisions of existing legislation. Some three months ago the the Government gazetted regulations under the statute of 1872 with the object of enabling residents of South Australia on payment of certain sums, to nominate persons for assisted passages. The new measure repeals the statute under which this provision was made, but provides machinery for giving effect to the present policy of nomination and assistance. There are however to be no land grants. Classes 4 and 5 authorise the appointment of emigration agents in Great Britain and elsewhere including a chief emigration agent and such officers as the Governor may deem proper to appoint. The two principal provisions of the Bill are contained in clauses 6 and 7, which read:—Subject to the regulations an emigration agent may upon the prescribed payment being made grant assisted passages to the State to emigrants approved by him who in his opinion are unable to pay the whole cost of their passage to the State and subject to the regulation any natural-born or naturalised subject of his Majesty the King may nominate a person for the grant of an assisted passage to the State and pay to the Minister the prescribed sum. Power is given to the emigration agents to accept or reject persons nominated and it is stipulated that the governor may make such regulations as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the Bill.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

The Adult Suffrage Bill was one of the first measures introduced by the South Australian Government during the present session, and the Premier has promised to push on with it with all possible speed. Several questions have been asked in respect to the measure by the leader of the Opposition and other members of that party, and during his no-confidence motion speech Mr. Peake rallied the Government on what he suggested was their lack of enthusiasm over franchise reform. He urged that they should at least be as brave as the Price-Peake Governments were when they dissolved the House in order to go to the country on the £15 franchise and the dual vote. Indeed, Mr. Peake went so far as to promise that if the measure were brought forward early the Opposition would do what they could short of voting for it, to expedite its passage through the House. The Premier retorted that he would bring the measure on soon enough, and he kept his promise so far as to introduce it immediately after the no-confidence motion had been disposed of last week. The Adult Suffrage Bill stood third on the notice paper for Tuesday, and when the way was clear for the Premier to move its second reading and he rose, there was ironical cheering from the Opposition side. However, all he did was to move that its consideration should be postponed until after certain other measures had beed discussed. The Government, it appears are not as anxious as the Opposition to push the measure to debate just at present and the reason for their attitude is obvious. The House consist of 40 members, and it is necessary that a Bill for amendment of the Constitution shall be passed, so far as its second and third readings are concerned, by an absolute majority of the House. That means that it must be supported by 21 members voting. The Labor Party have 21 votes in the Assembly, but just at present, owing to the illness of Sir Jenkin Coles, the Chairman of Committees Mr. Jackson is acting as Speaker. It was thought by some people that when Mr. Coombe voted with the Government on the no-confidence motion, his action would involve his support of the Adult Suffrage Bill, but that is not so. Mr, Coombe is pledged to household suffrage, with the vote for husband and wife, and he cannot during the present Parliament, at an rate, vote for adult suffrage. Therefore, should the measure be brought to a division while Mr. Jackson is in the chair, the Government will not be able to obtain a statutory majority, and the Bill will lapse. On the other hand, if the matter is delayed for a time, and Sir Jenkin Coles recovers sufficiently to take his place in the chair the Ministry will be quite safe in pushing on with the measure. No one would be taking much risk in predicting that the Adult Suffrage Bill will not be brought on for the second reading for some weeks.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE AND THE CADETS.

Cadets have not yet learnt it and soldiering is serious. The Erskineville section of Australia's future army got out of control on the 6th inst, and gave the officers a very anxious time, At the outset the cadets deliberately disregarded orders, and when the roll was called each lad answered for another, who might or might not have been present. After persuasion, however, they agreed to line up, and when the order was called, "Dress by the right" the company emitted a unanimous "Bah," like the bleat of a sheep. "Salute by numbers." This provoked a further rebellious spirit. "Two, three, four," The cadets shouted out, "Five, six, seven eight, nine," but conversation was interrupted by the order "Right turn," which was followed by "Quick March." The cadets took up a walking gait, lustily singing, "Yip I addy I ay," and What's the matter with farther I" Another order was given and it was flouted by a youth who came directly under an officer's eye. "You do as I tell you," the leader said, "I beg your pardon, Mr.——," was the reply, "I didn't quite grip what yon were saying." Then one of the officers had some mud thrown at him and a policeman who was called in was similarly treated. One squad was detained until a late hour, by which time they began to realise that the joke was on them,

Exhortations have reached the Defence Department in Melbourne, from mothers that in the drilling under the compulsory military training scheme their boys are not to be kept out in the rain. Complaints also have come from dairy farmers that their employes cannot go to drill for fear the cows will be left unmilked. The department expresses satisfaction that the complaints have not been more serious. The Acting Minister has directed the exemption of certain lads from compulsoy parade condition that they attend voluntary drills. structions have been issued to that effect. Stu at the Melbourne Working Men's College, instance, are to see their area Officers and su their cases to them. They will be given permis to drill in a company, which holds its parade other nights than those on which they attend c This order will apply to similar colleges in o cities. Railway employes in the passenger ser are, in response to representations m by the Railway Commissioners, to be g special leave of absence from parades or on occasions on which the Railway Departm is exceptionally busy. The official reason is t the safety of the general public may be endange by the weakening of railway staffs. These lads to make good their time by attending volunt drills. A similar difficulty is arising with telegra messengers. Letters from the Deputy Postmast General of New South Wales and Victoria ha been received by the Defence Department, aski that special arrangements be made for telegrap boys. The attitude of the Defence Department, o all applications for exemption is unalterable. Lad may be excused from attending the compulso drills if they have a reasonable excuse, but the must go to the voluntary drills instead, and if they are absent without substantial excuse they must g to two voluntary drills for every compulsory dril they miss.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The elaborate and expensive arrangements in progress for dealing with the aborigines of the Territory are meeting with much ridicule and criticism on all hands, the unanimous opinion being that the Government have commited a huge blunder in plunging blindfold into a matter of which they are profoundly ignorant, and ignoring all past experience and the advice of those who alone are competent to guide them. It is considered that if the Government were in earnest in their desire to ameliorate the condition of the blacks and formulate a working policy with that end in view the prudent course would have been to appoint a small honorary commission of local officials and residents to enquire into the conditions, and to suggest remedies. If this commission had had been composed of men of experience of over 30 years with the blacks—of Mr. Foelsch, I. S. O., the retired Inspector of Police; of Mr. Hugh Christie, of Point Charles Lighthouse; Mr. Patrick Cahill, the buffalo hunter; and Mr. Bleeser of the Postal Department—men who know not only the natives well but their language their habits and traditions, and of say, two station managers of standing, it is considered that their report and recommendations would be of more value than any recommendations from the appointees after five years of experience, be they ever so able a body. The impression however, gains ground that the Government desire to make their own experience and to ignore any previous experience gained and that they are doing this with the aboriginal question seems fairly certain. It will therefore be interesting to watch the results and count the cost. No one here denies the need for improvement in native affairs but no one sees in the present policy anything practical or calculated to improve matters.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Major F. Renwick and Major R. T. I. Ridgway of the 40th Pathans have been selected for appointment as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that Regiment.

Major Paune of No. 4 Mountain Battery has been appointed to No, 32 Indian Mountain Battery vice Lieut. Col. Williamson Oswald posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

The following appointments on the staff of the Cavalry School, Saugor, have been approved vice Captain Kettlewell resigned :—Captain Grimshaw, Adjutant to be an Instructor. Captain Howell, 19th Lancers, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master.

Lieut. Col. J. K. Tod and Major Cook, 7th Lancers, have been selected for appointment of Commandant and 2nd-in-Commandant respectively of that Regiment.

Major C. S Stack, 33rd Light Cavalry, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by Major-General Sir J. B. Woon K.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army from Headquarters at Ootacamund under date July 25.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major F. G. Pierce, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. R. E. Lock appointed Commandant 113th Infantry.

113th Infantry.—Major F. R. E. Lock, 2nd-in-Command, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be Commandant, vice Lieut.Colonel E. M. Reed vacated. Major F. R. E. Lock [illegible] attached to the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers until further orders.

Staff.—Major S. G. W. Hume, 7th Rajputs, to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bombay Brigade, vice Major C. F. Dobbs, on leave.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Captain E. S. C. Gray, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Major D. S. Buist officiating as Commandant.

Captain E. S. C. Gray, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Captain F. Fitz G. Norbury Double Company Commandant Aden Troop 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain H. G. Wilmer, Double Company Commander pro tem, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. C. Palin granted leave or until further orders.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major F. R. E. Lock, Commandant, 113th Infantry, is attached as officiating Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., granted leave or until further orders.

Captain J. P. Stockley, double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment and to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Captain D. F. Warton, Double Company Officer, F. R. E. Lock transferred to the 113th Infantry.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major A. P. D. C. Stuart, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant and Major W. Scott, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, "vice" Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Walton granted leave.

113th Infantry.—Major A. H. Bolton. 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Major F. L. Lloyd Jones, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, "vice" Major F. R. E. Lock attached to the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Aden Troop.—Captain P. Fitz G. Norbury, Squadron Commander pro tem, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel C. F. G. Griffin D. S. O. vacated.

A SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Munificent Gift.

The Bombay Government has issued the following "Press Note":—

Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji has generously placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor the sum of two and quarter lakhs of rupees for the foundation of a scientific library in connection with the Institute of Science now being erected in Bombay. The conditions that are attached to this donation are:—"The Science Institute Library shall be called Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Library" and shall be so referred to in official correspondence. "A marble bust of Vasanji Trikamji Mulji and two marble tablets mentioning the name of the donation and other particulars to be placed in suitable positions by the Architect to Government in consultation with Mr. Vasanji Trikamji."

His Excellency in Council desires publicly to thank Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji for his generous benefaction, which will enable provision to be made for the formation of an adequate scientific library in Bombay in connection with the Institute of Science.

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM, Bart., gives an "At Home" to the Hon'ble Mr. Sayed Ali Imam on Tuesday the 3rd instant at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, between 5-30 and 7 p.m.

THE PERSIAN REBELLION.

REWARD FOR EX-SHAH'S CAPTURE.

Indian Officer and Treasury Gendermerie.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JULY 31.

The Mejliss has decided to offer £16,500, the amount of the pension forfeited by his return for the ex-Shah, dead or alive. Smaller sums are offered for his two brothers.

LATER.

The Mejliss has decided to confer a pension upon Major Stokes, of the Indian Army, who has been offered the post of organiser of the Treasury Gendarmerie, on the termination of his service, as the British Imperial Government has obliged him to resign his commission in the Indian Army before accepting the Gendarmerie appointment.

TEHERAN, JULY 31.

It is stated that the Russian Minister here has shown extreme hostility to the appointment of Major Stokes as organiser of the Treasury Gendarmerie and has announced his intention of demanding the appointment of a Russian as a counterpoise.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

Strange German Report.

PARIS, JULY 31.

The Military authorities announce the opening, on Saturday last, of a wireless telegraphic installation between Fez and Paris, with a transmitting station at Oran. It is also stated that other wireless installations are in progress in the interior of Morocco.

The well-informed *Frankfurter Zeitung* does not share the belief that negotiations with reference to Morocco will be quickly concluded and that Germany is doing her utmost to reach a peaceful settlement.

The paper declares that the German Emperor thoroughly agrees with the action of his leading statesmen.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Scouting Dogs to be Used.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Major Richardson has been ordered to supply scouting and sentry dogs for the Abor expedition, the object being chiefly to protect the troops from ambuscade and surprise in the jungle. The dogs will leave shortly for India.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Sir W. Laurier's Election Address.

OTTAWA, JULY 31.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved, and will re-assemble on October 11.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued his election address. He makes an appeal on behalf of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, which, he says, will not impair British preference, but eventually help to further the friendly relations between Britain and the United States.

LATER.

Mr. Border, leader of the Opposition, in a manifesto, welcomes the fight on the Reciprocity agreement. He says it is right and just that people should decide this momentous question.

He severely censures Government for dissolving Parliament in a panic, without even voting the supply or carrying out the redistribution.

HOME CRICKET.

Northumberland Defeats Indian Team.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In fine weather and on an easy wicket, Northumberland to-day defeated the Indians by one wicket, scoring 162 for nine. Warden took eight for eighty-eight.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Begum of Bhopal has arrived in Constantinople.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Mr. Bottomley's appeal, against the judgment of the High Court on June 30, awarding £50,000 damages to Mrs. Francis Curtis, has been dismissed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 7, p. m. with the English mails of the 20th instant.

The s.s. "Mooltan" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

To COMMEMORATE the Coronation year Mr. Ralph C. Forster has given £30,000 to the University College, London, for the new chemistry laboratories. A gift of £4,500 in January from Mr. Forster enabled the site for the new laboratories to be obtained.

SAVARCHUR DACOITY.

Another Arrest Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, JULY 31.

There have been further developments in connection with the Savarchur dacoity. Besides the two arrests, already reported, Kedarnath Guha, a student of the local school, was arrested in the neighbourhood of Savarchur. He is alleged to have confessed, implicating many others.

On Saturday, the police searched the houses of Jadabchandra Synal, a money-lender, Janakinath Neogi, a muktear, Bhabani Das, Amulya Goursundar Durr and Satis Chandra Das. At Janaki Neogi's house, Amulya Charan Roy and Mohin Mohon Roy, students, were arrested. They were produced to-day before the Magistrate and remanded. The police yesterday had a warrant to arrest Ahil, a student, but he has absconded.

More searches were made at the houses of Abhoychandra Dutt, a pleader, Lalitchandra Sen Kaviraj, Hemendra Kishore Acharya Chowdhury, Krisnadayal De, Mukhtear, Hiranna Nath Sen, a teacher, and Jogendranath Bhattacherjee, a pleader. A shop, a hostel and the house of Jitendranath Ghose, agent of a life assurance company were also searched, but the results are not known yet.

LAHORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Expenditure and Receipts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 31.

The report of the Lahore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1909-10 has been published. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Exhibition up to the 15th June, 1911, was Rs. 3,56,605-14-0. The amount recovered by resales amounted to Rs. 57,000. The buildings cost altogether one and a half lakhs, the subscriptions collected amounted to rupees one lakh and thirty-five thousand and the receipts from gate money to over seventy-two thousand. Out of Government guarantee rupees seventy thousand were drawn, five thousand was returned to Government in March last. Of the balance viz., rupees sixty-five thousand nearly twenty-four thousand rupees were spent on irrigation, Forest and Agriculture Courts through Government officers in charge of the courts. The balance at the credit of the Exhibition now stands at Rs. 12,331 which, after settling some minor accounts, will be returned to Government.

RANGOON FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

Rangoon College Debarred from Play.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 31.

The Burma Athletic Association, after considering the protest lodged by Captain Lyon, Adjutant of the Port Defence Volunteers, against the play of the Rangoon College in the Second League Football match between the Port Defence and the Rangoon College on June 29th., decided to take no action in the matter. Capt. Lyon had asked that the College be debarred from further participation in the competition owing to their display which he considered dangerous.

THEFT OF AN ELEPHANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

A daring case of the theft of an elephant is pending before the Magistrate of Maldah. It is alleged that a Mahomedan of Oudh recently came to Maldah and stayed for a week at the *pilkhana* (elephant stable) of the Chowdhuri Zemindars. At midnight on July 22 he is alleged to have stolen a female elephant and left the *pilkhana*. Avoiding known routes he reached Kaliachowk on the bank of the Ganges and there stated that the elephant belonged to the Nawab of Murshidabad and that he was going to bring the District Magistrate who was at Rajmahal. By this he secured help from the local people and police. In the meantime, the theft was brought to the notice of the Zemindars and the Maldah police and the mahut, following the footprints of the elephant, traced it, while the thief was crossing the Ganges. The case is adjourned pending further enquiry into the antecedents of the accused.

INDIAN MULES FOR POLAR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The seven mules selected and trained by Lieutenant Geo. Pulleyn, Supply and Transport Corps, which are being despatched to Captain Scott, R. N. to assist him in the task of trying to reach the South Pole were shipped from Calcutta yesterday by the steamer "Aparima." The animals are fine, sturdy looking little lot, about 13 hands 1 inch, in height and all seven years of age. They have been equipped with specially designed warm clothing, leg covers and snow hoods to help them to withstand the hard trial to which they will be put when on the ice and snow.

THE SONARANG MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY, 31.

On Saturday the Sub-Divisional Officer of Munshigunj discharged Birendra Chandra Sen for want of evidence. The accused was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of two Police Daffadars and an informer at the village of Sonarang.

THE British Consul at Swatow, China, reports that there is in that locality a considerable increase in the consumption of morphia, which came largely into use as a remedy for those anxious to give up the use of opium, and the Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei states that "the diminution in the use of opium seems to be leading to an excessive use of alcohol."

TUAN FANG paid a visit to Yuan Shih-kai on the 2nd July and interviewed him for some time. Tuan Fang endeavoured to persuade Yuan Shih-kai to return to the Government's service again as the Imperial order has been that Tuan Fang should express the idea to Yuan Shih-kai. Yuan Shih-kai is reported to have replied that as he is too much behind the times and the affairs are much more complicated than hitherto he does not desire to abandon his first decision and does not wish to throw himself into the Peking maelstrom.

MR. D. FENTER, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, returned from leave and took over the charge yesterday.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Charge against a Sepoy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

At a general court-martial, held to-day, Private Gul Meen of the 127th Baluchis was charged with being in illegal possession of 398 rounds of ball cartridges, 360 rounds of Lee Enfield revolver cartridges, one revolver and various minor articles. On 10th June the prisoner was about to start on furlough to his country when the Subadar of his company, in searching the furlough men's kits, found the above articles. In plain clothes a Police Inspector was present at the time. The possession of these articles without permission was prohibited under regimental orders. The revolver had belonged to Lieutenant Auret and its loss had been reported by Major Hulseburg of the Regiment who asked that inquiries should be made. The trial is proceeding.

LATER.

In connection with the court-martial of Private Gul Meen, Major Hulseberg the 127th Baluch Light Infantry, said that the revolver found with the accused belonged to Lieut. Auret and had been lent to the witness when he went to Berbera in 1909. About 20th May, 1910, he went on leave to England and had the revolver packed with his kit and placed it in regimental stores. On returning from leave in October, 1910, he asked Lieut. Webb, who had opened the box to get out two saddles whether he had seen the revolver; he said he found none in the box. The loss of the revolver was generally known throughout the regiment. At Upper Sheik there were a number of cartridge cases strewn about which did not belong to the regiment. From what he learnt, witness said, it seemed quite easy to obtain ammunition from the Somalis.

Subedar Ali Hyder of 'H.' Company 127th Baluchis, said that when his detachment was at Burao in Somaliland there were a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition lying about which their detachment had to destroy. Major Southey, their C. O., had issued stringent orders that anyone found in possession of ammunition or component parts of rifles would be severely dealt with. Any amount of Government ammunition could be got from the Somalis which they must have picked up during the previous campaign. This closed the case for the prosecution. Subedar Shah Pursingh deposed to accused bearing a good character.

The accused in his defence said he had no witnesses to call. When at Burao in the Somaliland machine gun section he was away from others and he had not heard of the order in regard to the keeping of arms and ammunition. He got ammunition from Somaliland and had purchased the revolver for Rs. 50 at Berbera. As Government were destroying arms and ammunition he thought nothing of a Somali bringing him a revolver for sale. He was taking it away to his country as he had bought it. He did not know that one of the Sahibs had lost a revolver or he would at once have returned it as it had been lying in his box all the time.

The Judge Advocate-General then summed up the case after which Major Humphrey, prosecutor, read the record of the prisoner's service which showed that he had been ten years in the army and bore very good character.

The Court was then cleared to enable the member to arrive at the decision which will be forwarded to Army Head-quarters for final orders.

Another soldier of the 127th Baluchis has been arrested by the authorities at Peshawar on a similar charge. Telegraph instructions from Poona were sent to that station and the man was arrested before he could cross the border.

VOLKART'S MADRAS MANAGER.

Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The case against Mr. E. Steiner, Manager, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Madras Branch, who stands charged with criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust etc., at the instance of Mr. D. Sadasiva Rao terminated this afternoon before Mr. J. Rama Pantulu, Town Magistrate, who committed him to stand his trial before the High Court.

In Steiner's case the Court framed charges against him on seven different counts viz., three charges of cheating in respect of bees-wax, mustard seed and file of invoices, one of attempting to cheat in respect of a contract for gingellyseed, one of destruction of a document in respect of an original contract for gingellyseed, one of destruction of documents in respect of press copies of contracts and one of falsification of accounts in respect of a sum of Rs. 797, With regard to the offence of forgery his Worship thought he could not frame a charge because the alleged forgery was not for purposes of the present cheating but related to transactions which had already been closed. An application was made to the High Court and the accused was released on bail.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN A RAILWAY MAIL VAN.

Good's Clerk Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

A relieving goods clerk on the E. I. Railway has been arrested on a charge of theft under remarkable circumstances. He was travelling from Bhagalpur to Calcutta with eight coolies, two of whom clambered on to the roof of the van and when the train arrived at Pirpainti station one of them was found dead and the other seriously injured. They had evidently struck the arch of a bridge and the wonder is that they did not roll off the roof. It is believed they got on the roof with the intention of stealing a parcel from the van by removing the top fastenings, It is believed that the goods clerk was in league with them.

THE *Jhang Siyal*, a vernacular newspaper, published from Jhang which had ceased publishing on accounts of its inability to pay the security demanded from it, has now paid the security and has reappeared.

MR. S. TINNEY, Member, Railway Board, has postponed his monsoon tour. He will leave Simla by the middle of next month and visit Assam, Tuticorin and other places before he returns to Simla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th July, 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 167,813 maunds, and Rs. 93,657 in the earnings.

MR. WACHA AS A STATISTICIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From time to time the columns of your contemporary are occupied by the statistical studies of Mr. D. E. Wacha. We, in India, are a busy people, and I imagine that few of us have time to analyse the figures in which he is so profuse, or to test the conclusions, always unpleasant, at which he arrives. Most of us accept both with simple faith, and are shocked by what we read. In some other countries, it is not so. There are many students of figures, and the publicist who parades them incautiously is quickly brought to book. In two letters published in May last, Mr. D. E. Wacha took up the parable of opium consumption, and proved to his satisfaction, that there was an "enormous increase." I note that Government have dealt with this matter in replying recently in Council to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. Now, a more cautious enquirer than Mr. D. E. Wacha would have known that there are special reasons why the consumption of opium should greatly decline in famine years; and would, therefore, have carried back his investigations further than he has chosen to do in his articles. "I will only," he wrote, "take the statistics for the last five years." These years naturally show an increase; but as Government have explained in Council, the consumption is now much *lower* than it was prior to 1896-97. The fact is, therefore, that in spite of recent good years and of the increase of population, the consumption of opium has *fallen heavily*, and Mr. D. E. Wacha's inadequate observations are therefore wholly misleading.

Ex uno disce omnes; but I wish to carry my investigations into Mr. Wacha's statistical studies a little further. In a letter of May 19, this amateur statistician solemnly arrived at the conclusion that "Bombay richly deserves to be called the most bibulous of all the Provinces of the Empire." This is a serious statement; and the hurried reader may possibly have omitted to notice that it is based upon a comparison of the revenue *in country spirits* only, yielded by it (Bombay) and the rest of the Provinces of India. It must be obvious that a comparison which deals "only" with revenue varying greatly in its incidence, and which further ignores toddy (consumed on a vast scale in Madras) as well as other intoxicants, or their equivalent drugs, which find favour in the various Provinces, is absolutely worthless. It may be that Bombay consumes a disproportionate amount of stimulants; but Mr. Wacha is not in possession of figures which could prove this to be a fact. His treatment of the drink question, indeed, is ludicrously inadequate. In studying such a phenomenon as the growth of liquor consumption where there are at least three governing factors—price, purchasing power, and population,—no instructed statistician would dream of resorting to quinquennial averages, which merely serve to confuse the idea. When Mr. Wacha passes on to deal with "Indian Finances" and "Land Revenue Charges," his methods would scarcely do credit to a pupil in a primary school. He strikes an average of expenditure, though for obvious reasons expenditure is not directly comparable in different provinces, and then proceeds to abuse all provinces which stand above this meaningless average in their expenditure. The fallacy of this method of reasoning is easily exposed. Supposing that the lower-rated provinces spent much *more* than they do (which Mr. Wacha would hardly approve), then his average would be correspondingly increased, and the expenditure of the higher-rated provinces would thus appear much more favourable than at present. If, again, we carry Mr. D. E. Wacha's principles a little further, the inherent absurdity becomes evident. Let us suppose that all the provinces spent alike, and at the *highest* level. Then his strictures on any of them for being *above* the average would completely break down, and he would have to fall back on his *ipse dixit* that more than a "fair average efficiency" was being attempted. In such a matter as the administration of an Indian Province, Mr. D. E. Wacha's pronouncements *ex cathedra* regarding what constitutes average efficiency cannot be regarded seriously. It would be easy for me to carry my investigations into Mr. Wacha's statistical gymnastics further, and to show how little he understands the real meaning of the figures which he uses so freely; but I hope I have sufficiently indicated that the greatest caution is required in accepting either the statistics or the conclusions based thereon, from the source in question. Indeed, any one interested in hunting out fallacies will not fail to find a hot scent whenever the results of Mr. Wacha's statistical studies are paraded.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR,

Visit to Amarnath Shrine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 31.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir is now on a private visit to the Resident at Gulmarg after which, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani, he will visit the shrine of Amarnath where thousands of pilgrims are already assembled, the party will be away for two weeks.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The jute market to-day was firm with prices one anna higher and jute in good demand. In the gunny market, mills advanced their rates and although there was no great enquiry better prices were paid. The share market was quite dull, both buyers and sellers being indisposed to alter their rates; while in the money market there was nothing doing.

INTERESTING experiments in wireless telegraphy are being carried out in the neighbourhood of Dorking. Apparatus of a new type, known as "War Office Secret Patent No. 5," is being tried for the first time, and the results obtained so far have been highly satisfactory. All kinds of messages have been picked up, many of them in code.

BEFORE the investiture of the recipients of Birthday Honours, on the 6th instant, the representative of the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia presented the King with the Order of Solomon, with the Star of Ethiopia for the Prince of Wales, and gifts of ivory and native dresses for their Majesties.

At the instance of a money lender a receiving order has been issued against the Earl of Yarmouth (eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Hertford and divorced husband of the sister of the notorious Harry Thaw).

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

NEW PUBLICATION FOR OFFICERS.

The first number of the General Staff periodical has now appeared. It is full of interesting and instructive matter. It is illustrated by some excellent maps. It is, as was only to be expected, well edited, and it is well printed. It is placed on sale to the public at a very reasonable price, and an ample free issue is no doubt being made to regiments and military libraries. But its appearance will not tend to silence the objections to the publication which have been made in various quarters and which are known to be entertained to some extent within the War Office itself.

The letterpress contained in the number divides itself practically into two categories, official and unofficial. Under the official articles we should include the admirable papers on Maps and on the Short Service Sytem contributed respectively by the head of the geographical section of the General Staff and by the A. A. G. for Recruiting, although the names of the authors are given. A number of the articles are unmistakably official, and the majority may be said to border on the official. But there are also certain papers, and they are not the least valuable ones, which must be classed as non-official—the original War Office letter indeed clearly indicated that voluntary contributions would be welcome. It is the inclusion of articles of this kind in the "Army Review" which seems so inappropriate and so improper.

It is an old complaint in the Service that the War Office does not do enough towards providing professional literature for the Army at large. It is true that there has been some improvement in this respect of recent years in certain directions. A free issue is now made to officers and others of certatn official publications. The General Staff occasionally distribute memoranda on various subjects. The official quarterly pamphlet, "Recent Publications of Military Interest" has proved useful. The Committee of Imperial Defence has been producing some excellent historical volumes. The Intelligence Department prepares informative brochures on British Oversea Dominions and on foreign countries from time to time, which find their way into Service libraries. But more is required than this. The excellent series of "training" manuals only carries instruction up to a certain point; for a greater elaboration of the subjects which these little volumes treat of soldiers who desire to study their profession have been looking to the War Office almost in vain.

MUCH-NEEDED LITERATURE.

Before the institution of the General Staff it used to be the practice at headquarters to issue treatises on branches of the military art officially:—"A Precis of Modern Tactics" and "Small Wars: Their Principles and Practice" are examples still well known in the Service. But although the staff has been greatly increased in Whitehall, this custom has ceased. It is worth noting that no official work on strategy or on the influence of sea power on military operations appears ever to have been issued from the War Office. As matters stand, the General Staff cannot be said to have fulfilled expectation in respect to the provision of military literature of the higher order. The decision to institute an official quarterly periodical has afforded the department over which Sir W. Nicholson presides an opportunity to some extent of making good shortcomings; but it is doubtful at present whether advantage is going to be taken of that opportunity.

We find space in the first number taken up with contributions from outside. The articles are excellent in themselves, but they do not bear the stamp of authority. Major-General Monro, for instance, provides an interesting paper, entitled "Fire and Movement," and the General Staff, in a footnote explain that they do not quite agree with portions of it! Excellent Service periodicals already exist in which a place will always be found for the articles of capable contributors. They have done, and are doing, good work for the State, and the War Office ought not to trench upon their ground. If the "Army Review" cannot be filled with official contributions and still see the light as a quarterly of 218 pages, then let it be brought out on a smaller scale. The names of contributors should not appear in an official publication, but when an outsider is called in to help he will naturally expect that the identity of the author shall be revealed. It is to be feared that the original design of this Generel Staff magazine was faulty, and that project which might have served to fill what is a serious gap in our official military literature will prove a disappointment in consequence.

Exception has been taken in some quarters to the editorship of the "Army Review" having been entrusted to a retired officer, and to one who is, moreover, a regular contributor to the Press. But the salary of the post is only that of a staff captain of General Staff at headquarters, and it is hardly to be supposed that an officer of comparatively junior rank would possess the necessary knowledge and experience to do justice to such work. On the other hand, unless the editor is going to devote the whole (or practically the whole) of his time to the periodical, it is not clear why the functions of editorship could not have beeen vested in one of the superior officers at headquarters, who would have been subjected to none of those restrictions which must inevitably be imposed upon a newspaper correspondent—no matter what his antecedents and qualifications may be—when he is dealing with so confidential a branch of the public service as the General Staff Department of the War Office, and whose services when not editorially employed would have been at the disposal of the State.

SOCIALISTS AND THE CITIZEN ARMY.

The agenda for the forty-fourth annual Trade Union Congress, which is to be held in Newcastle in the early days of September, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Mullin, contains, amongst other interesting items, a proposal for the establishment of a citizen army. It stands in the name of the London Glass Blowers' Society, of whom the chief spokesman on important occasions is Mr. John Stokes. The resolution reads:—"This congress, realising that militarism and the existence of a regular standing army constitute a menace to popular liberty, is of the opinion that the time has arrived for the institution of a real citizen army free entirely from military law during times of peace officered entirely by the selection of the rank and file. Such citizen army to be used for defensive purposes only."

Opinion among trade unionists and the working classes generally is very divided on the subject of a citizen army. The matter has not so far been taken as a direct issue either by the Trade Union Congress or the Labour Party Conference, but it has been indirectly discussed. For instance, in September, 1907, at the Trade Union Congress at Bath, Mr. W. A. Appleton (Lace Makers) moved:—"That this congress desires to enter its protest against the proposal to introduce conscription or compulsory military training, believing that any such system would act most injuriously upon the industrial and commercial interests of the working classes through the removal of young men from their trades and occupations at that time of life when excellence in craftsmanship is most easily obtainable."

This was seconded by Mr. J. Turner, of the London Shop Assistants, but the opportunity was seized by Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., a leading Socialist, to advocate the establishment of a citizen army. He declared himself in favour of the abolition of the standing Army. Some 90 per cent. of the young men were forced to join it through economic reasons. The young men were not moved to join for love of the Service. He wanted to see every man ready to bear the burden when called upon, and to see a citizen force which should be compulsorily trained.

SOCIALISTS AND THE ARMY.

On the same occasion Mr. Ben Turner reminded the congress that the greater portion of the Socialist movement was absolutely opposed to standing armies whether voluntary or otherwise. He deprecated the Territorial system, and the visit which it was proposed that Labour members should make to Switzerland to investigate the citizen army there. Mr. Clynes, M. P., was in favour of the influence of the ballot rather than that of a citizen army. He looked to "a revolution which would be due to the forces of the mind," and he lamented that the chief of his own organisation was now lending himself to a mistaken course. The original resolution was carried with only one dissentient.

Earlier in the same year, at Belfast, the Labour party dealt with the subject on the motion of one of the delegates representing the Independent Labour Party. It came in on the last day of the congress, and, therefore, was handled somewhat informally. The resolution was submitted from the chair, and carried without discussion in these terms:—

"Recognising militarism to be a thing inherently evil in itself, an enemy to progress, and a potent means of maintaining ancient national feuds and thereby keeping the workers of the world divided, this conference protests against the manifold efforts now being made to popularise it by proposals for citizen armies, and to poison the minds of youth by means of school rifle, clubs, boys' church brigades, and the like, and declares in favour of arbitration being substituted for war as a preliminary to universal disarmament."

The matter cropped up again at the Trade Union Congress at Ipswich in 1909, but was disposed of in a sense adverse to the establishment of a citizen army. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., that—"This congress enters its emphatic protest against the attempt of certain employers to compel their employees to join the Territorial Forces, and views this latest military measure as an unscrupulous and sinister attempt to introduce compulsory-military service in its most insidious form, the compulsion falling upon the most economically dependent class, viz., the workers, leaving the aristocracy free from such service, except to direct and officer the forces in the interests of the propertied classes; and, further, places it on record that it is absolutely inconsistent with the policy of trade unionists for them to enlist in this force as they are thereby liable to be called out in times of industrial disputes to quell, and possibly shoot down, their fellow workers who are struggling to better their conditions."

TRADE-UNIONIST VIEWS.

The resolution was not opposed. The spirit of trade unionists would seem to be adverse to all forms of militarism, although if Mr. J. Stokes—who has given notice of the resolution to be moved at the forthcoming Newcastle Trade Union Congress—is to be credited, the organised workers are gradually coming round to his view, and that of Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., Mr. Stokes says: "The necessity for a citizen army in place of an army officered entirely by men of a class separated from the workers is clear to us, and it is pointed out in my resolution. My society and other unions are of opinion that every man should be trained to the use of arms, but not necessarily trained to use them for the defence of capitalist property—for the defence of their own State. The idea is becoming more acceptable. There was scarcely a voice of assent at Bath in 1907, but at Ipswich, although defeated by a large majority the minority was solid."

"None of us of the Social Democratic Federation or of the trade unions desires to see a citizen army used as a means of introducing conscription. We desire something entirely different from that. We have no desire for a conscript army which can be used for replacing the people in the way these armies are used on the Continent. In the French railway strike, for instance, the conscripts were called up to take the place of men on strike. We don't want that kind of thing, but a citizen army, free from militaty drill in time of peace."

Mr. H. W. Lee, secretary to the Social Democratic Federation, who was also seen, said:—"This is one of the things which has been in our programme for the last twenty-seven years, and which all the Continental Socialist parties urge forward—the demand for a citizen army as against the conscription which prevails with them. We hold that military training in some form or other is bound to be introduced into this country before long, and we prefer to see it universal and in as democratic a form as possible, without the application of military law in time of peace."

COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIA.

Meeting at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JULY 31.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, addressed an open-air meeting on a common script for India in the Nagari Pracharini Sabha. Babu Bhagawan Das was in the chair. Mr. Mittra said that since 1903 he had taken up the question of a common script and common language for India, and during the last nine years he had heard demands from all parts for such a script and language. He tried to prove that Devanagri was best suited to be the common script for the country and Hindi the common language. He refuted the arguments that Devanagri was difficult to learn and more difficult to read when learnt. He showed how Devanagri superseded all other characters prevalent in the country with regard to facility in reading, writing and printing, so much so that Hindi typewriters could also be had. The speaker went on to say that Hindi was the language best suited to be the *lingua franca* for the whole of India. He paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha in this connection.

Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, C. I. E, of Tibetan fame, while enumerating certain of his experiences in Tibet and China, said that *Devabhasā* was once the *lingua franca* for the whole of India and Devanagri must be some from of the old language. He impressed the necessity of a common language and a common character in order to bring together the individual units of the country.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Vernacular Paper Tenders Apology.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The *Bangaratna*, a vernacular weekly paper of Ranaghat, in a recent issue, discussed the merits of a local municipal nuisance case which was pending before a Munsiff. A notice was served upon the paper to show cause why its conductors should not be committed to the Criminal Court for contempt. The manager of the paper appeared on Saturday before the Munsiff and tendered an unqualified apology for what was done as a mistake. Orders will be passed to-morrow.

A RIFLE ACCIDENT.

European Child Injured.

An accident occurred under very painful circumstances on Sunday afternoon, when a European child, named Aileen Blanche Carey, aged 3, who resided with her parents on the ground floor of the Old Admiralty House, at Colaba, was accidentally shot in the head. It appeared that the child's step-brother, named William Johnson, aged 15, was seated on the floor at the time, cleaning an 8-bore Remington rifle, while she was sitting about four paces in front of him. It is believed that the boy, after inserting a Martini-Henri brass-cased cartridge into the breach, was closing the same at an elevated angle, when he must have accidentally pulled the trigger, which apparently was at full-cock. As a result the hammer struck the percussion cap, causing the cartridge to explode. The child at once cried out, and falling on the floor, became unconscious. She had an incised would on the left front of the fore head just over the eye. She was removed to St. George's Hospital. The hospital authorities have not yet used X-rays and are, therefore, not in a position to locate the substance that has entered the child's head. The boy is not sure whether there was a bullet in the cartridge or not, and it is said to be possible that there was no bullet there and that a piece of the brass casing of the cartridge on its exploding might have passed through the barrel, hitting the child. Mr. Osborne Carey, Office Superintendent of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is the father of the child.

THE idea of holding a fete in Calcutta in aid of the charitable institutions during the visit of Their Majesties in January has been abandoned.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Lord Kitchener and Egypt.

ENGLISH PRESS VIEWS.

London, July 17.

The London newspapers comment to-day upon the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the post of British Agent in Egypt in succession to the late Sir Eldon Gorst.

The "Times" dwells upon the significance of the appointment as implying that Sir Edward Grey's policy as outlined in Parliament thirteen months ago will be carried out with resolution and judgment. "Lord Kitchener," it adds, "has proved himself a great soldier and a great military administrator. His countrymen expect him to prove himself a great civilian."

The "Daily News" describes Sir Edward Grey as a convinced Cromerite "who defended even the atrocities at Denshawis and who might be capable of sending Lord Kitchener to Egypt for the deliberate purpose of reaction. It is difficult, however, to conceive that the Cabinet is not on its guard against such an idea. Doubtless the Government remembered Lord Kitchener's gifts, including his tact in dealing with men. It is clear that the War Office is determined to have no Lord Kitchener over it. His frank preference for professional efficiency over birth is distasteful to the upholders of exclusiveness and only a strong man with the support of a sympathetic Government could blow away the numbing miasma of snobbery spreading from the regimental barracks to the War Office itself. If Lord Kitchener be such a man the failure to find a high military appointment for him at home is not hard to explain."

The "Daily Chronicle" is not enamoured of the idea of appointing a soldier to the great position of head of a civil administration unless there are special circumstances in Egypt thoroughly justifying the choice. It eulogises Lord Kitchener's chivalrous attitude towards Major Marchand and also towards the Boers at Vereeniging. "Such recollection," it remarks, "should remove Liberal misgivings. A man of powerful personality is needed in Egypt at this conjuncture. Moreover the Egyptians will find Lord Kitchener as just as he is fearless."

Cairo, July 17.

Lord Kitchner's appointment has evoked a striking unanimity of approval here.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

London, July 15.

Commenting upon the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the "Times" remarks:—"The old treaty would have been determinable the moment that new factors affecting the situation came into operation, and it was clearly judicious to arrange beforehand. It was notorious that large sections of opinion in the Dominions looked askance at the alliance because of the haunted fear that it would one day entangle Great Britain in a contest with the United States. Such discontent and misgiving in the Dominions need not be apprehended. The Japanese themselves helped Great Britain towards the conclusion of a treaty with the United States. The Dominion Ministers will be able to assure their fellow-citizens from knowledge derived directly from Sir Edward Grey how invaluable the alliance has been and is likely to be in the cause of the world's peace. The Dominion Ministers have given unreserved support to the treaty, which therefore carries new authority and moral force. It represents the first fruits of our great departure in foreign policy."

The "Times" attributes to the successful establishment of compulsory training and the creation of a local navy the diminution of Australian hostility to the alliance, and declares, "Japans prowess was the greatest factor in establishing a sense of national responsibility for Australian ideals, notably the White Australia policy. The experience of New Zealand was similar, although panicmongering was occasionally observable."

Berlin, July 16.

The German journals make comments upon the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" compliments Sir Edward Grey upon having cleverly solved the problem of the renewal of the alliance, and adds: "Inasmuch as Great Britain and Japan are able to conclude general arbitration treaties with Russia, China, or any other Power, there is very little left of the Alliance as it existed hitherto. Perhaps Japan has been guided solely by a desire to keep the British money market open."

The "Vossiche Zeitung" remarks: "Friendship remains, but the obligation to render help is pierced through."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" attributes the changes in the treaty to the pressure of the oversea Dominions upon the motherland, and it goes on to assert "the results constitute a success of farreaching importance for America, which is becoming the second centre of the mighty British State system."

London, July 17.

The Berlin correspondent of London journals assert that until quite recently well-informed German opinion felt assured that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would collapse owing to dissatisfaction in the dominions or that difficulties caused Anglo-American relations by the tension between American and Japan.

Advices from Tokio state that the leading journals there welcome the treaty. They insist that Japan desires peace with America as well as with Great Britain, and they consider that the new arrangement is calculated to extend the zone of tranquillity.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states: "The Anglo-Japanese treaty has in no wise lost its importance. For instance, in the case of a war between England and a Continental Power, say Germany, the treaty would acquire a very real importance. It is only the thought that such a war is in the highest degree improbable, copled with the belief that a new Russo-Japanese war need not be feared for a long time to come, that reduces the alliance of these two naval Powers to an empty form."

FEELING IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Tokio, July 17.

The "Asahi Shimbun" declares that an arbitration treaty between Japan and America will be practicable only if America recognises Japan's special position in Manchuria.

The "Jiji Shimpo" in an optimistic article expresses the belief that the further assurance of peace provided by the treaty has clearly defined and strengthened Japan's and Great Britain's position. It eulogises the honour and fidelity of Great Britain as an ally and adds "The treaty will remove all fears of a Japanese-American conflict."

The tone of the Bourse on Satutday was buoyant.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin states: "While the anti-Japanese feeling prevalent here causes the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to be viewed with disappointment, the retention of the paragraph upholding the independence and integrity of China is regarded as satisfactory."

The Pekin correspondent of the "Times" remarks: "In this cosmopolitan community the treaty has been received with varying emotions, but the general impression is favourable to it. Following as the treaty does upon the Imperial Conference, it is believed that some understanding, the terms of which have not been disclosed but which were evidently satisfactory to the colonies, has been reached regarding the vexed question of Japanese emigration to the oversea dominions.

The Imperial Conference.

London. July 15.

The official report of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued to-day. It covers 400 pages, but does not include the records of the Defence Conference. An examination of the report shows that the daily precis furnished while the Conference was sitting contained a reasonably good account of the discussions. Sir Joseph Ward, it appears, was vigorously heckled over his Imperial Council proposal, especially with regard to whether or not he wanted a Council of State or a Defence Parliament. He was also questionod concerning the vagueness of his scheme, his speeches going beyond what his mere resolution led the Conference to expect.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in discussing the Declaration of London, stated that Canada did not think she was bound to take part in every British war, and as her fleet might not be called upon to participate, she thought it would be better to leave the chief partner to negotiate the Declaration.

Replying to Mr. E. L. Batchelor as to whether ot there was any probability of an agreement with regard to the conversion of merchantmen into warships at sea, Sir Edward Grey pointed out that Germany was the chief opponent of the proposed agreement, and England was in a small minority on the point.

Charge Against American Minister.

Washington, July 15.

The House of Representatives has appointed a committee to inquire into a charge made against the Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Wickersham). It is alleged that Mr. Wickersham was supplied with particulars of charges of fraud brought against a syndicate in connection with Alaskan coal contracts, and that he neglected to take action until after the expiry of the time allowed by law for commencing a prosecution. The syndicate is said to compromise Messrs. Pierpoint Morgan, Scheiff Kuhn, Loeb, Guggenheim Bros. and Graves, the latter representing English capitalists.

The M. C. C. Team.

London, July 16.

Mr. Sydney Pardon, writing to the "Sunday Times," states that Rhodes's acceptance of a position in the English team for Australia is like Hobb's and Strudwick's subject to the sanction of the committee of their clubs. Iremonger is considered a certainty. Fry's delay in deciding is perhaps a hopeful sign, but Mr. Pardon states on good authority that Fry will probably find that he is compelled to refuse to make the trip. Nevertheless great efforts are being made to induce him to go.

Moroccan Situation.

Paris, July 17.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Figaro" states that Germany will renounce her territorial claims in Morocco, but she will insist upon industrial and financial participation in Moroccan railways and other economic concessions,

The "Echo de Paris" mentions an unconfirmed report that Germany seeks the cession of important territory in the French Congo.

French and German colonial officers are being consulted regarding proposals to induce Germany to close her Moroccan account and not to renew the attack.

Advices from Mogador state that the cruiser Berlin has lately been daily landing batches of 40 armed men, who have been exploring the immediate surroundings of Agadir. A later message from Teneriffe announces that the Berlin has arrived there to take in coal and provisions.

The Vienne 'Neue Freie Presse" states: "Germany will renounce her claim to territorial compensation in Morocco, but the hinterland of Agadir will be apportioned to her one of economic influence. France is willing to extend the German territory on Lake Chand and further south.

Tangier, July 17.

At Alcazar yesterday the Spanish troops wished to disarm the escort of a Government convoy on its way from Fez to Tangiers to procure clothing. The convoy was compelled to return to Fez.

The Creation of Peers.

London, July 17.

The fact that the Government was scarcely able to rely upon the support of half the existing Liberal Peers during a recent division on the Veto Bill is much commented upon. It is reported that the majority of the Liberal absentees from the division were barons and that their dissatisfaction was due to an incident in connection with the proposed creation of a big batch of peers in order to carry the Veto Bill through the House of Lords, Many distinguished Liberals, to whom peerages were tentatively offered insisted upon being made viscounts instead of barons, while the dissentient Liberal peers consider that the new creations should be confined to barons and that they themselves should be made viscounts.

Belfast Riots.

Dublin, July 17.

Serious religious disturbances occured at Belfast yesterday in the working class quarter lying between Shank Hill and Falls-road.

The opposing crowds stoned each other hotly, and wrecked some private houses, the furniture from which they carried into the streets and burned.

The police made numerous baton charges upon the rioters, and arrested several of them. Both ends of the disturbed area are now guarded by cordons of police.

Miss Malecca.

London, July 17.

A Social-Democratic demonstration in Trafalgar Square yesterday demanded the intervention of the Secretary of State (Sir Edward Grey) on behalf of Miss Malecca, who has been in prison for several months at Warsaw.

Miss Malecca, it was stated, was born in London but Russia apparently would not admit that she was of British nationality.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P. (Labour,) who presided at the demonstration. said the British Government should insist upon the release or else the trial of Miss Malecca, and if necessary it should send a Dreadnought or two to Russian waters.

Albanian Rising.

Vienna, July 17.

Reports from Albania state that a Mussulman clan which Djevid Pacha recently disarmed and ill-treated but subsequently re-armed against the Catholic Malissori tribe, yesterday ambushed Edham Pacha's column near Ipak, the Turks losing 200 killed and wounded, the latter including Edhem Pacha, who had one of his arms wounded.

The Mussulman Albanians at Fersivich, Prishtina Mitrovitza, Kumanooa, and Ipak have joined the Catholic Malissori Shefket Turget, the Turkish commander, recently caused some of the Mussulman Malissori at Koplik to be arrested and killed in the belief that they were Christians.

A telegram from Athens anounces that the Turks have sent two mountain batteries and 120 gunners to Mitrovisza.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I draw the attention of the public and the police authorities through the medium of your paper to the growing nuisance of robust and able-bodied beggars in Bombay. Owing to a large influx of these men from mofussil towns and cities, this nuisance is continually increasing and will sooner or later have to be dealt with by the enactment of a Poor Law. We generally find them on all the public thoroughfares in large numbers, molesting the public and hence the necessity of a Poor Law has strongly been felt by all classes of people. As there are no Workhouses, Industrial Homes and Labour Bureaus, thousands of honest out-of-works are also driven to lines of mendicancy which sometimes lead them to commit horrible crimes. Mr. E. S. Gayan, in his book on "Criminal Tribes in India," points out that there are five million able-bodied beggars in India, and they impose every year a drain amounting to twenty crores of rupees on India's wealth. Those prominent and wealthy gentlemen who take an interest in promoting good causes should establish Workhouses, Industrial Homes and Labour Bureaus for these beggars who have made begging their profession and should assist Government and the Police Authorities in this way in ridding our towns of this intolerable pest.

The opening of such institutions would provide the means for their earning an honest livelihood and in this way this public nuisance will soon be removed. It will benefit the public inasmuch as it will stimulate private charity into proper channels and thus prevent indiscriminate charity which only encourages this class to become beggars.

Now that our beloved Sovereign and Queen Mary have signified their intention to receive in person the Crown of India at Delhi, Their Majesties should be invited to lay the foundation-stones of such benevolent institutions which have for their object the relief of the pangs of hunger of these unfortunates.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from MARTIN, [illegible] Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Casket for the King's Address.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the president, occupying the chair.

The debate on Sir Bhalchandra's motion for the adoption of the Casket Committee's report was resumed.

On the last occasion Sir Bhalchandra had moved the following proposition:—

"That the first report, dated the 1st July 1911, of the Committee, appointment by Corporation Resolution No. 29, dated the 3rd April 1911, regarding the steps to be taken in view of the approaching visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress, be approved and adopted. That as recommended by the Committee two prizes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 be adwarded respectively to Mr. G. K. Trilokekar and Mr. H. Foster King for the designs for caskets submitted by them and that Mr. Trilokekar's design be adopted for execution. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant of Rs. 750 for the award of the two prizes."

To this Mr. Jehangir Petit had proposed the following amendment: "That the first report, dated the 1st July 1911, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 29, dated the 3rd April 1911, regarding the steps to be taken in view of the approaching visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress, be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration, with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that in view of the serious difference of opinion as to the choice of the design for the casket and particularly in view of the desire of Their Majesties that the caskets for addresses should not be of an unduly expensive character, the Corporation's address of welcome should be presented to Their Majesties in a casket properly and befittingly got up and costing not more than Rs. 6,000."

The Committee's report has already been published in the "Bombay Gazette."

The Commissioner speaking on the question remarked that the cost would not exceed Rs. 16,000 and the only two artistic gentlemen consulted in the matter had approved the design.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn suggested that the Corporation should abide by the report of the Committee. To save time he moved as an amendment, that Sir Bhalchandra's proposition be accepted, with the addition that the Committee be authorised to arrange about the execution of the casket at a cost not exceeding Rs. 16,000 and that the Corporation would be prepared, on the recomendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the expenditure.

Sir Kavasji Jehangir said that he could see no reason why the Corporation should go against the wishes of Their Majesties and spend Rs. 25,000 on the casket. This sum would be five or six times the amount ever spent on a casket by the Corporation. Speaking about the design he said it was a "monstrous jumble," Persian domes surmounting Hindu temples. The fearful mess would have been complete if only a cross had been placed on top of it. If it was a matter of time a simpler design should be selected. There were former instances when caskets were completed in three months; usually, it took a month to a month and a half. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it was most desirable to send back the report to the Committee with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that the cost should not exceed Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna quite agreed with Mr. Dunn, while he agreed with the majority of the Committee. The Committee, which included half the Corporation, was unanimously of opinion that the cost of the casket should be Rs. 25,000.

Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Master moved another amendment to the effect that Rs. 6,000 be spent over the casket and that Rs. 20,000 be spent towards erecting a fountain near the Victoria Terminus as a commemoration of Their Majesties' visit to India.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji was of opinion that the Committee's suggestion must be accepted; but after what had happened since they last met he seconded the amendment of Dr. Master which was the best to adopt.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that on several occasions laymen who considered questions from a commonsense point of view were proved to be right though the so-called experts had given quite the opposite opinion. He suggested that the Committee should re-consider the report in the light of what had been disclosed at the Board in the course of the debate. He moved another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded and that in view of the wish of their Majesties that the casket should not be an expensive one, the address to Their Majesties should be presented in a casket the cost of which should not exceed Rs. 6,000 and the design for which should be No. 3 design submitted to the Committee; that the corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure for illuminating the address, &c., and that the sum of Rs. 20,000 be sanctioned for erecting a ward in the Edward Memorial Hospital or for such charitable purposes as the Corporation might think desirable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out the unpractical results which would come from the passing of the amendments and he urged the advisability of accepting the original proposition amended by the additional paragraph suggested by Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy supported Mr. Dunn's amendment, as the other amendments did not display good taste on the part of the Corporation.

Mr. Mistry did not think there were any good reasons for giving an expensive casket.

Dr. Master withdrew his amendment.

On a division Mr. Dunn's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

DUNG-PIT NUISANCE.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit proposed that the Commissioner be requested to report, if his attention was drawn to the recent location of huge pits formed by the filling-in of Town refuse for the purpose of dumping dung on the Municipal Estate between Clerk Road and Hornby Vellard; and he be requested to inform the Corporation whether his consent was previously obtained to the use of this site for this purpose, and that whether these dung-pits were likely to prove a source of nuisance and ill-health to the neighbouring localities, whether they should not be removed as soon as possible in the interest of the health of the City."

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

Agenda for August.

At the August meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be held on Monday, the 7th instant, the Municipal Commissioner has submitted letters for the consideration of the Board.

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 17th November, 1910, regarding the closing to the public after 6 p.m., of the roads at Old Government House, Parel. The Commissioner reports that he has issued orders for the lighting of these roads, the cost of which would be met from the Lighting grant."

EXAMINATION OF MILCH CATTLE.

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 16th March last, on the subject of a systematic examination of milch cattle, with a view to detecting cattle suffering from communicable disease and preventing their milk being sold to the public, the Commissioner states that the Veterinary Staff inspect about 2,000 animals daily and such of them as suffer from foot and mouth disease and rinderpest are segregated in the Municipal Hospital on Haines Road. Besides this, the bye-laws enjoin that owners of milch cattle when they find any of the animals suffering from any infectious disease must report them to the Health Officer. The most important communicable disease from which milch cattle suffer is, however, tuberculosis, and this disease cannot be satisfactorily detected by mere physical examination of the animals. The most reliable method of detecting this disease is by injecting Tuberculin. It is for the Committee seriously to consider whether the Corporation should not ask for the power to examine animals in this way. We are seeking to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk. It would seem wiser to go to the fountain head, and prevent tuberculous animals being used for milking purposes at all. With regard to the preventing of sale to the public of the milk of the animals suffering from communicable disease, I have the honour to refer the Corporation to my letter No. 8174 of this date in which I have suggested amendments of the Municipal and Adulteration of Ghee Acts. When these amendments, which seems to me simple and necessary, are made law, we shall have sufficient powers to deal with the evil."

THE WATER ENGINEER.

The Commissioner also reports that, as Act II of 1911, has now come into force, it is necessary for the Corporation to exercise their power of appointing a Hydraulic Engineer under the amended Section 74. I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 6809 of 6th February, 1911, in which the Corporation expressed their willingness to appoint Mr. Trivess Smith to be Water Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 150 per month. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my opinion that Mr. Trivess Smith has, by the work already done by him, shown himself in every way fitted and competent for the post.

LICENSING THE QUACKS.

Dr. J. D. Bastian, M. D., has addressed a letter to the President, submitting a scheme for the enrolment of private practitioners, Ayurvedic Kavirajees and Unani Hakims under the Indian License Act. Stating that as a class these practitioners are unskilled and untrained and that they prescribe medicines the effects of which they have never heard of and do more harm than good to patients; that all such persons may be made to take out licenses to be granted by a Medical Examination Board and that an examination may be held every year and successful candidates granted a certificate on the production of which a license may be granted by the Commissioner of Police. He states further that the mischief done by advertisements of medicines cannot be described in words; that the Local Medical Board should pick up some of the advertisements and call upon the advertisers to give out the formulæ of their preparations and that if on examination they are found to be inefficacious the advertisers should be forced to discontinue selling the drugs. He also suggests that some preventive measures should be taken against the practice of prescribing cocaine, chloroform and opii and medicines prepared with opium and mercury, which when administered to patients spoil the system and lead to diseases from which it is impossible to recover and that a rule should be introduced to the effect that no Government Medical Officer should receive any kind of remuneration from others as the full time of a Government servant is paid for under the Civil Service Regulations.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS.

A letter has been addressed to the President of the Corporation by Messrs. M. D. Patel and S. N. Cooper stating that on the retirement of Mr. Bennett, the Stall-holders in the markets were so much harassed under the new 'regime' that their miseries could be better imagined than described. Making certain allegations and enumerating instances of alleged malpractices. Stating that the Stall-holders are afraid of signing this representation for fear of losing their stalls and suggesting an enquiry in the matter.

PLAGUE CAMP FOR THE POOR.

The following report has been submitted by the Committee of the Corporation on the question of liability in respect of the cost of erecting plague camps for the poor:—

"The Government of India decided under their Resolution No. 2448, dated the 18th June 1906, that the charges incurred in respect of construction of health camps from Provincial Revenues during the years 1902-03 to 1905 06 should be adjusted finally against those revenues, thereby devolving the entire liability in respect of that item on the Municipality. Representations were then being made by the Corporation to Government for further relief from the burden of plague expenditure. The Committee therefore thought it desirable to await the result of the final appeal made to the Secretary of State for India in this behalf. As, however, the Secretary of State has decided that no further grant-in-aid of plague expenditure should be made to the Municipality from General Revenues, (vide correspondence ending with Corporation Resolution No. 7071, dated the 15th February 1909), the Committee see no advantage in proceeding further with the consideration of the question under reference."

HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

Increase of Government Rates.

In a "Press Note" No. 90, dated 19th January, 1911, the Bombay Government states as follows:—

"The Commissioners recommend that in view of this ever increasing expenditure, of the improved education now provided, and of the great pressure on the accommodation available, the present fees in Government high schools should be raised. Government have come to the conclusion that such a step is justified not only on these grounds, but also in order that private enterprise may not be discouraged by undue competition of Government institutions where the fees charged do not in many cases represent even a fair proportion of the cost price of education. . . . . . The Director of Public Instruction should now submit for the approval of Government a suitable scale of fees for each high school, and report whether any, and if so what, special rates should be prescribed for pupils belonging to the backward classes."

The detailed proposals thus called for have now been before Government.

It will be noticed that the rates at present in force in Government schools vary from school to school. There are in addition certain special anomalies. In the first standard of the Elphinstone middle school the Marathi boys pay only one rupee, while the Gujarati boys pay two. This arrangement originated from the amalgamation of different schools paying different fees, and the rate was to have been made uniform as soon as the school settled down, but the point was lost sight of. Again in the lowest three standards of the Poona Camp school the boys are charged 1, 1 1-2, or 2 rupees, not according to the standard but according to the means of their parents as estimated by the head master. This arrangement tends to embarass the relations between the master and the parents, and would not be workable in an ordinary school of larger size and drawing its pupils from a wider area. It should therefore be discontinued. Lastly, in a few schools a difference is made between the School Final and the Matriculation candidates in the sixth and seventh standards, partly because the former are supposed to be on the whole poorer as a class, partly perhaps because they study fewer subjects. But for the future the two courses are practically to be assimilated, and an increasing number of boys appear for both examinations. No distinction need therefore be made between them in the matter of fees.

After careful consideration Government have come to the conclusion that there should be one rate for the middle school (standards I—III) and two rates for the high school (standards IV—VII), and that in the mofussil schools these uniform rates should be fixed at Rs. 1 1-2 for standards I to III, Rs. 2 1-2 for standards IV and V, and Rs. 4 for standards VI and VII. As a general rule Bombay rates are in marked advance of those prevailing in the mofussil, and rates higher than those levied in Government institutions in the city are charged by some of the private schools in Bombay. Government therefore have decided that the present rates (Rs. 2, 3 and 4) charged in Government schools in Bombay should be increased by 8 annas all round, and that the same principle should be applied as proposed for the mofussil schools, namely, one rate of Rs 2 1-2 for the first three standards, one rate of Rs 3 1-2 for the fourth and fifth standards and one rate of Rs. 4 1-2 for the sixth and seventh standards.

The question of prescribing special rates for capable pupils of the advanced communities whose circumstances might render the payment of fees a hardship, and for pupils belonging to the backward classes has engaged the serious consideration of Government. The Governor in Council is of opinion that their requirements can best be met by a system of free studentships and that ten per cent. of the total sanctioned number of boys for each school should be the maximun limit up to which publis belonging to these classes should be exempted from payment of fees. This limit will include exemptions now granted in the case of high and middle school scholars and to low caste pupils or pupils belonging to the aboriginal or hill tribes. The Governor in Council further considers that the ten per cent. exemptions should be divided equally between poor students belonging to the advanced classes and those belonging to the backward classes and that on no account should a vacancy in one class be allowed to be filled by a candidate belonging to the other class. The exemptions will be awarded by head masters on a careful consideration of the circumstances age and intellectual attainments of each candidate, and they will be liable to be forfeited for misconduct, irregularity of attendance or want of satisfactory progress. Head masters will have discretion to grant full or partial exemption, two half-free boys being counted as one free.

Allowing for the exemptions referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is estimated that the higher rates now sanctioned will produce a net increase in the revenue from fees of about Rs. 50,000 a year. Government have already undertaken to set aside for the development of secondary education a sum as nearly as possible equivalent to the increased receipts from fees over and above the normal average expenditure now incurred on Government high and middle schools. The new scale of fees will be introduced from 1st November 1911 and aided schools will be requested to adjust their fees to two-thirds of the new scale from the same date.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

Statement by the Bishop of Bombay.

The following circular fom the pen of the Bishop of Bombay is being distributed in England:—

WHY SHOULD THERE BE A BOMBAY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

1. Because very few people in England know or care about the Diocese.

2. Because Bombay is an important strategic point.

3. Because the Societies, which support work in the Diocese, are unable to keep up their own work.

4. Because new work urgently needs attempting, and there is no agency by which it can be attempted.

1. The first point is made clear by almost everyone who visits India. They take a rapid dive into the Bombay bazaar, notice only the number of different faces and costumes in it, and hurry on up country. Even a clergyman, travelling through India to see missions, told me that he had assigned only a few days to Bombay, because, though he had enquired in England, he could find no one to tell him about it.

2. Yet in spite of this general neglect, Bombay is an important strategic point. A very good case could be made out for calling the Brahmins of the Bombay Presidency the cleverest people in India. Their versatility appears from the following short list of notable men of the last thirty years: Mr. Justice Ranade, one of the best Indian Judges of the Bombay High Court; Mr. B. G. Tilak, the most magnetic personality of the extremists; Mr. Gokhale, far the cleverest of the moderate Nationalists, and one of the best orators who has ever spoken English; Principal Paranjpye, a Senior Wrangler, and devoted educator; Professor Bhandarkar, one of the best Sanskrit scholars.

People at home are beginning to realize the importance of the Brahmins of this Presidency, because some of them have been implicated in the anti-English outrages. But it is fairer to remember them as a community second to none in India for ability and studiousness.

Bombay City is the gate of India. Its million inhabitants are drawn from all races and countries. It is not an accident that the Parsis, the most foreign of the races of India, have their head quaters there. But the visitors are even more various than the inhibitants. There is hardly anyone or anything that enters or leaves India, but some time or other passes through Bombay. The city itself presents all the evils and all the opportunities which in the west, we have seen arises from commercial concentratien of population. Bombay is not a typical oriental city; it is a Manchester, belching its smoke over the beauty of the Riviera beneath the sun of the tropics. The factory system had surprising effects on rural England; but what effects will it have on age-old rural India?

Behind Bombay are interesting races not unknown to history; above the Ghats, the Mahrattas, who fight with unkindly soil and unpropitious climate for a livelihood, with the same tenacity with which their ancestors fought for liberty against the Mahomedans. Below the Ghats, and to the north of Bombay, the prosperous farmers and merchants of Gujerat, famous as a centre of Jainism, and beyond them the wild tribes of Kathiawar, where not a century ago lay the frontier of British rule. In the south the Canarese, by race and language, link this Presidency on to Southern India. Bombay is not only the gate of India, but from that gate open many avenues of influnce, leading to all parts of India.

3. A few examples of the third point may be given. First, work attempted with Indian resources. On the European side there are the European Schools. Of seven Church Schools in Bombay and Poona, three are on the verge of bankruptcy, and two others are only solvent because they are taught by Sister. (However, I hope that one or both of the All-India Committees, now dealing with European education, may be of material assistance here). Again, there is the provision of Clergy for Europeans where there are no Government Chaplaincies, principally at railway centres. Of these there are now only three Clergy, and there should be five, this has been the state of affairs for the last two years. One reason of this certainly is that the Bombay Additional Clergy Society cannot afford to offer a really sufficient salary to a man from England.

Take next the work attempted with resources from home. The two great Missionary Societies will serve as examples. The S. P. G. ought to have seven European clergy in a district as large as Wales —the Ahmednagar Collectorate where there are 8,000 Christians of our Church scatterd in 275 villages It has only four. It has left one missionary alone for years in the Konkan (at Dapeli), where he has no one to succeed him if he should resign or die, and no one to support him while be holds on. The S. P. G. work in Bombay is quite inadequate, and it has been unable to maintain the only mission in Bombay addressed to Hindustani speaking people, which was given into its sole charge but a few years ago.

The Church Missionary Society has actually given up missions in Khandesh, has had its Divinity School in Poona closed for want of teachers for five years out of the last ten, and has closed its normal school at Nasik. Both these Societies seem unable to provide for the natural expansion of the work to which they are pledged. In both cases neither money nor men are forthcoming. It would seem hopeless to look then to open new work.

4. But new work is urgently required. Now in Bombay there are about 2,500 students at the University. Those whose families are not resident in Bombay, live in cheap lodging in most undesirable quarters under no supervision. Many of those would come into hostels if hostels were made for them, and kept by sympathic persons. This is no untried scheme. It succeeds in Calcutta and Allahabad, Our Church does nothing for students in Bombay, except one little hostel started last year by Mr. Joshi. The Romanists, the Presbyterians and the Y. M. C. A. all do something, but they tell me that there is abundant room for several more hosels. The Church ought to have one on the lines of Calcutta or Allahabad. It ought to be run by European university men till there are Indian Christian graduates to take up the work. Similarly a hostel for women students connected with the Elphinstone College is urgently needed.

Another new work needed is the proper extension of the ministry of the Church in Bombay City. The European and Eurasian congregations require really three more clergy and one more church. I have some hopes of finding Bombay resources to the provision of two more clergy, but I should greatly welcome at once the salary of one more clergyman.

Next, there is the most dire need of more effective ministry to the hundreds of up-country Christians who come to Bombay for work. Many of them now get lost to the Church, and even to Christianity, in that great and evil city. I hope to organize a system of parochial care of these Christians, but the immediate need is a church and a pastor at a suburb called Jacob's Circle, where several big chawls have been reserved to Indian Christians by the Bombay Improvement Trust. To provide a temporary building ought not to be very expensive, but everything is beyond the means of those who have no money.

HOW TO MEET THE DIFFICULTY.

I want a Bombay Diocesan Fund which would work on two lines:—

1. The method of starting new work as Diocesan enterprise.

2. The method of subvention.

1. As examples of Diocesan initiative, I should like to have a hostel for university students (men) in Bombay, and, if the occasion serves, one for women students. The men students' hostel would need two really good university men to start it. It would probably start in a hired house, and I do not think it would cost less than £800 a year at starting.

Next, I want a staff of Diocesan clergy to be formed by degrees. Canon Rivington is the only missionary now in the Diocese who is not under some English missionary society. The Railway Chaplains and the harbour Chaplain are the only Diocesan clergymen for English work who are not under Government. Now I hope to get two more Diocesan clergy for Bombay supplied by Bombay funds. I should like my friends in England to give one more Diocesan clergyman for Bombay, to meet the two locally supplied, and one more Railway Chaplain, to meet the four who can be paid for locally. The Railway Chaplain would cost the Bombay Association £320 a year, for the Chaplain in Bombay we might have to provide £450.

The commencement of the work at Jacob's Circle by obtaining a site and a temporary church, could be made. I believe, with a grant of £500. The work could, I think, be carried on by the transference of existing agencies, now ill-placed,

Another important need is that of the Industrial Workshop at Ahmednagar, which requires capital of about £300 with which to get on to a firm basis. Given that, and a skilful and honest manager (whom we hope we have now secured), it could pay its own way, and probably eventually support the Technical School, which is one of the most useful and necessary elements in the mission work.

2. The method of subvention. (a) The best way to enable the great Missionary Societies to make the needed expansions of their own main work, is to relieve them of work which is either out of the main current of their work, or in its nature Diocesan. The application of these principles in certain obvious cases at the present moment, would cost the Diocese about £500 a year. (b) Another important case for subvention is the Rescue Work. The Diocese subscribed to this in the past year £615, but, to do it at all adequatey, we need an income of £1,200. Friends in England could fairly subscribe something to this, as some of the most successful work done in this line is the assistance of girls who come from England to appointments (often not at all what they expected) and losing them or throwing them up, are stranded, friendless, in an unknown country. (c) Yet another case for Subvention. An opportunity occurs to buy a site for a Village School or Pastor's House, or to get someone to come to the Diocese who would be in the future a great help to us. The Societies take too long to consult, and the chance slips. The existence of a Diocesan Fund, adminstered here, would save us such misfortunes. Last year, out of a small special fund, mostly subscribed by my relations, I bought a house in Betgeri, needed for the Theological College there, which we should have lost if we had had to wait for the S.P.C.K. grant, which will partly reimburse my fund. This year I am just buying a Pastor's House in a very distant village in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, which will be lost unless it can be instantly snapped up. Such opportunities occur in all work. The machinery of the great London Societies is again and again powerless to deal with emergeneies, though we cannot possibly do without their steady support for out great recurrent charges, such as can be budgeted for a year ahead. The Diocesan Fund will be immensely valuable if it gives a new elasticity to the work of the Diocese, by acting as an emergency fund.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND.

At present I propose to administer the fund myself, as Bishop of the Diocese, and to send an annual account to every subscriber. When we have a Synod and a Diocesan Board of Finanee, I should hand over four-fifths, or more, of the fund to that Board, keeping the residue as the Bishop's Special Fund for those sorts of emergency which, being personal, are much more suited to personal administration. Such matters are, for instance, assistance to Diocesan workers in sickness when their circumstances happen to be peculiarly difficult, but the fact is not a matter of public knowledge. Such things occur irregularly, and in years when they did not occur, the balance of my fund might be given to tho objects of the Diocesan Board.

The Diocese has already a Society, started by Dr. Pym, which acts very acceptably on the method of subvention. It is called the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, and received from the Diocese £218 last year. The English Association would be, in some ways, a counterpart of this.

RECAPITULATION.

Let me sum up the position taken in this appeal.

1. The Diocese cannot yet be completely self-supporting. The Europeans on good pay are educating families in England, and have little money to spare. The Europeans on bad pay are very badly off indeed. The vast majority of the Indian Christians are very poor.

2. The great English Societies which assist the Diocese seem to have no power to undertake new work, and but little to maintain what exists.

3. The Diocese helps itself as far as it can, as witness the B.D.C.S., the A.C.S., and, in proportion to their means, the liberal offerings of the Indian Christians.

4. We ask friends at home not to witdraw anything which they give to the old Societies, but to subscribe to the Bombay Association, to enable the Diocesan administration out here to open important new work, and to have enough elasticity to meet emergencies. "The King's business requireth haste" in this modern India which has cast away its ancestral changelessness.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, T. Pakenham Law, Esq., 6, St. James' Place, S. W.; or to the Bishop's Commissary, Rev. F. C. N. Hicks Bishops' College, Cheshnut; or to the General Secretary, Miss Hanning-Lee, The Old Manor House Bigthon, Alesford, Hants.

H. H. THE JAM SAHIB.

H. H. the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar, on his recent return from Srinagar, was entertained at a garden party at Rawalpindi by the Hon'ble Sheth Adamji M. Hakhimji, a gentleman of Jamnagar now residing in the former town. Col. Young (Commissioner), Col. Dundas (Sessions Judge), and other military and civil officers were present.

His Highness was presented by the Borah community of Rawalpindi with an address enclosed in a casket, which remarked, "You have shown by your actions that your education in England and constant contact with politicians and men of culture have been of material use to you in the general administration of the people, whom God has placed under your sway."

His Highness, in reply, referred to the appointment of Mr. Hakimji to a seat on the Punjab Legislative Council and added that it was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him to know that Jamnagar men had distinguished themselves all over India. He referred to such as Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in Bombay and Sheth K. Jamal in Rangoon. He said that he had several schemes to promote the welfare of his people and State. He hoped before long to commence the City Improvement Scheme. This however had not yet found favour with his subjects, and therefore needed the assistance of such as those before him, who had enjoyed the advantages of broad and clean roads, airy houses and sanitary improvements.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Bangalore Volunteers' Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting week of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was ceremoniously opened at Hellal this morning by the Hon. Col. Hugh Daly, British Resident, who is also Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Having made an appropriate speech commending the general efficiency of the corps, as recently inspected by General Sir John Woon, he fired the first shot at 200 yards from a prone position and scored a bull's-eye after which about 300 Volunteers opened fire along the several ranges. The weather was dull with a high south-westerly breeze.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

HIGH HOUSE-RENTS AND THEIR CAUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your article of the 29th instant is on such a useful and popular subject that I was induced to read it once again. The second perusal produced a few thoughts which I ask to be allowed to put before your readers. You are pleased to say that there has been an "increasing vehemence at the cost of house rent in Bombay. But the stress and the hurry of life have also increased and Europeans have had less and less time to give to the question of their own accommodation." This means that in Bombay Europeans' occupations, other than that of providing living accommodation are so much the more profitable. Europeans are unquestionably too keen to get at money, and if providing house accommodation was even as advantageous as any of the other occupations they now follow, they would surely go in for it at once. It would be a matter of congratulation to the citizens if they did. But I must say, they are too prudent to do so. They seem to know the disadvantages, worry, and trouble to which the owners are put, amongst others, by themselves.

You are pleased to complain, "The wholesome checks which public feelings and economic necessity exert (elsewhere) have been wanting (here)." Both public feelings and economic necessity are here, but are forced into silence by the unthinking part of the press and the public, powerfull but regardless bodies, whose authoritative requirements regard neither public feelings nor economic necessity. To realize this position requires a little lengthy enquiry and thought for the inquiring mind.

There are a thousand and one hindrances and difficulties thrown in the way of a builder, who, poor man, knows nothing of the thousand and one intricacies of the requirements of the Municipality, that swell the costs at every step. And all along he is completely at the mercy of his architect, who knows the ways and means out of them. And it might appear curious to your readers that architects in Bombay have to be licensed by the Municipality, and are thus under their thumb. They can hardly raise their head against the executive in favour of their clients, because they say, having to deal with them professionally every day, they have to yeild and be agreeable to them, even, likely to the detriment of their clients' interests. This anomaly nobody thinks of removing. Nor would the Bombay Architects' Association, even for the sake of the self-respect of their profession, move in the matter of knocking off the official shackles of the Municipal licenses. But this is only by the way.

You are pleased to complain that there is shown "little regard to the taste and convenience of the tenants." This might mean that there is a certain standard of taste and certain well recognized standard of convenience of the tenants. That that is not so will be readily recognized if a second thought is bestowed upon the subject. Every tenant has his or her own peculiar taste: to one French grey is horrible and green is best. To another green brings black which is ominous. Some must have biscuit colour, and others would call it fit for barracks or gaols. Some would like plain white or whitewashing, others cannot brook it: colours and lines, stensils and dados are necessary without allowing one word against them. And so on and so on. As regard convenience of tenants it need hardly be said that that it is always the very first consideration of a builder, No builder would be so foolish as to build a house according to his own whim or fancy (unless it is meant for his own use), disregardful of the conveniences of his would-be tenants, and thereby lose his income which is the fundamental condition and consideration for which he builds it. But the question is whether there is a standard to tenants' conveniences. Every individual tenant, even of the same class of tenants, has his own particular and peculiar convenience and requirement. To which tenant's convenience should the builder have his eyes fixed before building his house? He naturally enough looks all round and decides to provide such general convenience as would suit general purposes of tenants considered generally of a certain class. This is all that is in his power to do.

You are pleased to say "the tendency towards dearer buildings has continued in spite of grumbling." Not that there is no reason for it. Tenants do want fine outward appearances, ornate approaches, large, commodious and easy staircases easily approachable from the front, lifts, large accommodation with goodly heights of floors with ample ventilation and light, tiled floors, tiled bathrooms, flushing accommodation, electric lights and fans, beautifully coloured and painted rooms, servants' quarters, latrines for servants and etc., and etc. There are people prepared to pay not more than a hundred rupees who expect all these or most of these comforts supplied to them! These are comfortable requirements, but when in their train comes the necessity of paying adequately high rents the grumbling and the hue and cry arise!! You hit the right nail on the head when you say that luxuries are always expensive and should be paid for.

Your objection to the cost of unnecessary outside ornate appearances of a building is really more than valid. But a little question may be allowed to be put: whether the Improvement Trust are not answerable for it.

Dear land is not the only element for the rise in rents. There are so many more, of which the following are a few:—Dear land; expensive masonry buildings (the thick walls occupying valuable land) to the exclusion of cheap frame buildings (a forcible enactment by Government); stunted houses of one or two floors, (Municipal Act); one-third area left open and unbuilt npon on all Improvement Trust building sites though rent is paid on the whole area; Dear labour, dear materials. Chunam lime which used to cost Rs. 2 is Rs. 34 per candy, the enhancement being caused by Government that now pocket, which they did not do before, large sums of money for licenses to take out of private land materials for manufacturing it. This is said to be unfair and even illegitimate; large and airy accommodation for satisfying the new sanitary ideas, accommodation for servants; tiled floors; electric lifts; electric lights and fans nice appearances of floors by colours, paints; sanitary flushing arrangements nicely tiled; expensive masonry buildings strong enough to last say for eight generations to come, but the heavy investment which must entail by way of interest and additional heavy charge on the present generation. The unflinching policy of landlordism on the part of Government through their departments the Collector's Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Government not recognising as the old Hindu kings did that land belongs to the people and not to Government; the pressure of rates and taxes. Above all these, the constant annoyances, worries and trouble and expenses to landlords caused by the Municipality on the most flimsy grounds.

It is a pointedly good advice of yours that "where land is dear" (and I have pointed out several other items of dearness of buildings) "ordinary prudence would suggest strict economy in building". But how is this possible if people and authorities in a commanding position do continue their various demands?

Your protest against the unnecessary expenses incurred in putting up towers, domes and minarets has a great force in it, and I hope it will prove efficacious.

The first step towards economy should be the withdrawal of the compulsion of costly and too strong masonry buildings, Buildings ought to be plain and only so strong as might last for say 80 years and thereby be adequately cheap so as to admit of reduction in rent, will Government be pleased to take the initiative in doing this for securing the reduction in rent charges?—Your, etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

July 31 1911.

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can any body afford to be without it in the house all the time?

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBAL

Y. M. C. A. vs. B. V. A.

THE rainfall during the week end did improve the Cooperage ground for Mo evening's fixture in the Harwood League and the Y. M. C. A. team faced the B. V. A., the att ance was limited to that small band of enthus which even the worst of weather cannot intimid

The Y. M. C. A. soon pressed and after a minu play, Eden could not get down in time to ta centre from Cornfield. After the Y. M. C. A. held their opponents in their own half for so time, Towson put in a long shot which beat Popha who entirely misjudged it. Soon after this Eden in a good ground shot which Popham saved cleverly but the latter was beaten by an immediate retur volley by the Y. M. C. A. centre-forward. This wa repeated by Eden who scored again immediately afterwards. Then Cornfield made a run and put a shot which was saved by Popham. However although closely tackled, Cornfield scored from Popham's return. The game now consisted of shooting practice on the part of the Y. M. C. A. and the next man to score was Moore. A penalty against the B. V. A. gave the Y. M. C. A. their sixth point. A seventh was shortly afterwards put in by Eden and half-time came. Score:

Y. M. C. A. .... 7 goals.
B. V. A. .... nil.

On the resumption of play, the B. V. A. opened with a rally. but this was ineffectual and short lived and the Y. M. C. A. again took up the aggressive, Cooper scoring an eighth goal after te minutes play. Popham, who was tested more tha once, was responsible for some useful saves, although the shooting of the Y. M. C. A. me might have been improved. Play lacked interest for a period and then Eden gave his side a ninth goal. Shortly after Tuffield scored for the Y. M. C. A. with a hard angular shot and then time brought an end to a poor display for which the condition of the ground was in no small way responsible. Score:

Y. M. C. A. .... 9 goals.
B. V. A. .... nil.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Robinson and Tapsell; half-backs, Phillips, Towson, and Benson; forwards, Cornfields, Tuffield, Eden, Moore and Cooper.

B. V. A.—Goal, Popham; backs, Bellamy and S. Vardon; half-backs, Mason, Smith and Mills; forwards, Forbes, Winckler, Strelly and Vears.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	9	9	0	0	57	2	18
R. G. A.	9	6	2	1	23	14	13
Bombay Gymkhana	10	4	4	2	31	14	10
Bombay F. C.	9	4	3	2	17	13	10
Y. M. C. A.	10	4	6	0	10	19	8
Telegraphs	9	3	5	1	7	19	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	10	2	7	1	4	40	5
B. V. A.	10	1	6	3	2	41	5

Referee: Mr. A. C. Mukerji (Mohan Bagan).

It is highly probable that the Mohan Bagan team from Calcutta, who won the I.F.A, Challenge Shield from the East Yorks on Saturday last, at Calcutta, will compete in the Rovers Tournament in Bombay,

CRICKET.

ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC C. C. vs. THE MUNICIPAL C. C.

A cricket match was played at the Esplanade between the Municipal Cricket Club and the All Bandra Catholic Club on Saturday, and was won by the Municipal Club by 255 runs. P. R. Cadell was the top scorer for the Municipal Cricket Club. Scores:—

ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC C. C.

L Y Fernandes, b H Shete	2
J Pereira, b H Shete	7
B Mendes, c Masani, b Balsara	10
Philips Pereira, run out	0
Alec Gonsalves, b Balsara	2
C Gonsalves, c Gobhai, Balsara	10
I G D'Monte, b Balsara	0
A Dintle, c Masani, b Balsara	5
P D'Souza, c Boache, b Joshi	0
D Gonsalves, b Balsara	0
F D Souza, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	44

THE MUNICIPAL C. C.

Masani, c Gonsalves, b F Pereira	35
Mistri, b Mendes	29
Shete, b Mendes	33
P R Cadell (Capt), b Mendes	50
Gobhai, b P Pereira	8
Joshi, b P Pereira	19
Badsha, retired	34
Gidney, not out	7
Contractor, retired	30
Roache, c Mendes, b F Pereira	1
Balsara, not out	24
Extras	29
Total	299

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD

Mohan Bagan's Win.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Referring to the victory of Mohan Bagan in the Indian Football Association Shield final, the "Englishman" says: "Most Britishers will be inclined to welcome the victory of an Indian team. The Englishman has always regarded sport as one of the word's greatest peace-makers, and wherever he has gone he has carried his games with him and taught them to those amongst whom he has settled. Football, cricket, horse-racing, hockey, all these are amongst gracious instruments with which he has made himself popular and his rule firm and abiding. They have helped to beat down racial prejudice, they have helped to establish friendship not only in countries he has conquered and colonised but even in countries such as France, Germany and America, and here, in Bengal, where racial differences are apt to be acute, we cannot imagine a better medium for friendly rivalry than that of sport, but it would be a deplorable pity if this medium were defiled by critics who do not know what sport is and who cannot understand its potentialities as an instrument of friendship and peace."

POONA RACES.

Entries for Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

Poona, 2nd extra meeting, Saturday the 5th August. Extra closed on Monday, 31st July.

THE SUGUM PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 flights of huddles. Galloping Girl, Bachelor's Knot, Pressure, Circassian's Best, Farewell Utopian, War Cloud, Whisky, and Better Luck.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—6 furlongs. The Camel, Hyder Bez, Verney, Little Laffy, Submit, Burgomaster, Sardinia, Macedonia, Terror, Young Japan, Native Lad, Ghalyum, Sooltanali, Milook, Mysore, Tressady Malik-el-Soudan, and Bussi Avis.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Solution, Forfeit, Matiyela by Chaleureux, Throstle, Lovania, Socialist by Menschikoff, Sunninodale, Pinchor, Appologue, Cherry, Hackle by Cerasus, Rose, Britannia, Gallilee, Metal Boy Haut Park, Ruby Tin by Baenalf, Hasslrig, and Heather Bell.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—5 furlongs. Bay Middleton, Mishriff, Saeed, Little Hero, Director, Red Floere, Zoolphokar, Regiment, Fado, Pendil, Compaco, Happy Land, Little Sanaya, and Nasibdar.

THE KARLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Jehangir, Atzad, Youny, Thara, Dilkhush, Fairplay, Meerjan, Director, Electric, Singer, Secretary, Vazir, Hishan, Nurgis, Mudkoor, Fado, Brazee, Sinclair, Zufferbeg, Creditor, Sharar, Mutrood, and Matheram.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles, Well Done, Tajilmulcok, Guinea Gold, Merrily, Artist, Precious, Dojan, Urgent Guinea, Merchant, Hoojan, and Famous.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

An appreciable improvement in general conditions has occurred during the last few days and to-day the rainfall has spread over Bihar and is appearing in the United Provinces. The rainfall continues in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, where there have been fairly numerous falls. Cherrapunji reports one and a-half inches; Tezpur and Silchar, two; Binajpur, three; Jalpaiguri, six; Darjeeling, four; Sambalpur, one and a-half; Purnea, four; Gorakhpur, Seoni and Nizamabad, one; Sholapur, one and a-half; and Bombay, two.

The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces, and an extension over Central India, the United Provinces and the East of the Punjab.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S.N. Co's steamer "Dwarka," Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Busreh via Karachi, reports having experienced moderate monsoon, but no rain. The same Company's steamer "Itaura," Captain W. J. Bishop, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Samarang, encountered moderate fine weather, heavy beam sea, and light wind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	25·34	25·17	25·07	24·08
Monday, 31st July	1·09	1·48	1·90	2·41
Total	26·43	26·65	26·97	26·49
Same date last year	36·23	31·84	31·93	30·.0

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 31.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	1·04	23·12	57·19	34·03

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31st JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants withering. Food-grains sowings retarded.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally. Gingelly being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally in Dhulia Taluka. Rain general in eastern and southern districts.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. A few drops fallen last Saturday. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan. Looks like clearing up. Unusally hot. Rain much need generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains prospects improving. All crops doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Mor rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (30th)	91·3	86·0	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat (30th)	90·3	86·6	...	0·00
Multan	104·3	84·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	107·9	85·9	...	5·28
Lahore	111·9	85·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	112·3	85·5	...	2·20
Ambala	104·9	84·9	...	6·67
Delhi	106·0	83·8	...	5·25
Agra	110·0	88·5	..	1·90
Mainpuri	103·8	87·1	...	3·54
Jhansi	102·5	86·0	...	4·06
Cawnpore	104·2	84·9	...	2·02
Allahabad	101·6	83·0	...	4·92
Jacobabad	111·1	81·3	...	0·05
Karachi	86·0	79·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	101·9	82·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	108·7	81·6	...	7·48
Kotah	108·0	82·6	...	4·54
Bhuj	95·0	79·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·79
Veraval	85·6	80·3	...	3·93
Rajkot	99·1	76·5	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	79·5	...	3·63
Surat	92·4	78·6	0·04	8·08
Ahmedabad	101·6	78·2	...	6·73
Deesa	104·8	78·9	...	7·35
Neemuch	100·4	77·7	...	9·24
Indore	93·1	74·6	...	7·34
Jubbulpore	89·3	76·3	...	16·60
Saugor	90·2	77·1	...	17·20
Hoshangabad	93·6	77·4	...	11·60
Khandwa	94·2	77·1	...	5·65
Akola	89·2	74·1	0·09	11·16
Amraoti	85·8	73·8	0·37	9·61
Nagpur	85·4	77·8	0·05	20·98
Chanda	86·0	77·0	...	19·01
Raipur	89·7	77·1	...	23·52
Bombay	81·7	76·1	2·41	26·09
Ratnagiri	80·3	74·9	0·92	44·16
Mormugao	84·0	74·2	0·44	51·53
Karwar	82·3	73·0	0·13	55·26
Malegaon	84·4	73·1	...	15·01
Ahmednagar	84·1	70·0	0·37	12·93
Poona	89·0	71·3	...	6·80
Sholapur	85·3	71·9	1·31	10·11
Bijapur	87·7	70·7	0·08	7·67
Belgaum	78·3	66·5	0·74	20·73
Aurangabad	86·2	70·7	0·20	13·11
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·4	72·2	1·00	12·62
Hyderabad	86·3	71·7	...	9·58
Mangalore	85·8	69·8	0·17	62·83
Calicut	84·3	76·6	0·03	62·14
Cochin	85·7	75·7	...	52·90
Colombo	87·5	77·0	...	8·52
Masulipatam	84·3	76·2	0·25	11·09
Bellary	93·5	75·3	...	1·10
Cuddapah	94·2	78·6	...	5·77
Madras	103·5	82·5	...	1·77
Bangalore	81·3	69·3	...	8·11
Coimbatore	86·4	71·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·8	...	1·31
Negapatam	97·5	79·0	...	2·56

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31st JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Temperature is normal at Multan and continues in excess at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity continues in defect. Temperature is high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and drier in east Rajputana. Day temperature is normal at Karachi and in excess at other stations: night temperature is also above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except at the coast stations. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti records 0·37" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division, where day temperature has risen and is now in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2·41", Ratnagiri 0·92" Mormugao 0·44", and Karwar 0·13." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen Ahmednagar has had 0·37," Sholapur 1·31",Belgaum 0·74",Aurangabad 0·20" and Nizamabad 1·00." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the north Konkan, but has decreased elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad fairly general rain has again fallen. Rainfall may extend into the United Provinces to-day.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and Local rain in the Deccan and the central parts of the country. A few showers may occur in the United Provinces and the east Punjub, and possibly in south Gujarat and south Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st July, was 29·690 inches. The height of Observatory barometer eistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 6 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHION'S INTERLUDES.

The sales are on writes a Home correspondent its mail week, and Dame Fashion nods. She has worked hard during an exceptionally strenuous season, and now she is a-weary, and would have none of us, "Fashions? There 'are' no fashions," cry scornfully the authorities, and proceed rapidly to sell off all that is going "out," and so over-reach themselves. For, by the generous enthusiasm with which they positively give away certain things, we know those whose day is done. So we chuckle in our sleeves, and pass them by. There are no fashions, so, for a space, we may indulge in fantasy, play private variations on modes that have been, profit by the hints that come, "like horns of elf-land faintly blowing," of modes to be, and relapse agreeably into those artistic dresses which, although in a way, they bow the knee to Baal, have in their colouring, hand work, and flowing lines and cachet outside merely fleeting modes.

ABOUT HATS.

It is the season of parties, garden dresses, and garden hats. For all these there is nothing better than white. A coat and skirt of white silk, liberally embroidered and worn with a white plumed hat, seen the other day seemeed the ideal thing. The coat was short and of that apparently shapeless cut that is only art concealing art. It was slit at either side to permit the lines of a skirt, cut more generously than most, the flow with a freer grace. Plumes, however, although adorable, have a certain weight. A pretty, cool hat is one whose brim, not too wide, droops modestly at either side. Its crown consists of somewhat chaotic masses of white tulle, from which emerge at one side a bunch of "what's o'clocks," and at their base rest two flowers, which might be single dahlias were they not too big, or sunflowers were they not too small. One of these is white, and the other owns black velvet petals, thus introducing the note of black, which may be described as "le grand chic" at present. Floral hats are not always good for garden parties. They are often too gay, and the flowers can seldom rival in ethereal grace their rivals in the flower-beds. Exceptions may be made in favour of large peonies or poppies, the manufacture of which has been brought to the perfection of fluffiness. Two large white peonies are sufficient to cover the crown of a white chip hat, upon whosebrim, drooping gently at either side, is laid a flat band of guipure lace. If a narrow band of turquoise velvet be passed under the peonies, and over the brim of this hat, and tied under the chin of the wearer a truly arcadian effect is obtained.

THE REVIVAL OF THE APRON.

As for dresses, why aprons are the thing for they permit the owner of good lace to display it to advantage. Guipure and Renaissance laces are the best, and it is a pretty device to have your dress in three tiers—underskirt, apron, and very shot upper tunic. In tunics beauty is the soul of fashion. The darker blues form an excellent background to lace—indeed, blue has a tremendous vogue, Cerise was vivid and inspiring for spring, but a thought too suggestive of heat for July. A sapphire blue silk muslin dress, narrow, but not too narrow, and softly trailing, has an apron of fine cream linen edged deeply with guipure and embroidered to correspond. A tiny tunic of blue silk muslin veils the upper portion of this, and gives slenderness to the waist and below it, where the utmost slenderness is desirable. The bodies consists of crossing folds of blue muslin from which sleeves and chemsette of guipure emerge. Another blue dress—in foulard. This one has a whole front, a regular housewife's apron, of Renaissance lace. A very short blue tunic comes above this, and bearly covers the hips. The bodies is similar folds of blue lace sleeves, and chemisette. With this is worn a white chip toque whose brim is turned up straight at the sides in high curves, from above which narrow white plumes, like a field marshal's. wave right merrily, A more poetic dress has a seft electric blue satin under-dress veiled by a black chiffon tunic. The bodice is of soft folds of electric blue and black chiffon, and the blue is strewn with irregular devices in blue and silver beads, It has an original sash of the soft blue satin with a folded balt, one soft end behind and one long end at the left front.

THE EGYPTIAN COAT.

In coats and skirts—for we must always have coats and skirts—the smartest thing is the short Egyptian coat. We call them this because they are short and straight and apparently shapeless. Yet this very shaplessness reveals a master-hand, and round the foot of them is a deep band of finest briding quite Egyptian in design and idea. A tussore coat and skirt like this is embroidered in fine silk braid of the same colour. The coat owns a collar of pastel blue, and the skirt appears to be folded over to be left, and at the foot this fold is turned back, just as one would turn over the leaf of a book (although it is very wrong of us to do it) to keep our place, and the reversed fold is adorned with the Egyptian braiding. The sleeves of the coat are set in. For the dull days that come at timei there is another coat and skirt of snuff-coloured shuntung, The coat and sleeves are cut in one in a way that makes the heart rejoice, so admirable are the lines. A deep band of fine cream Egyptain braiding adorns the coat, and the sleeves just reach the elbow, and are slit up to reveal their cream satin lining, and to permit the sleeves of a cream-coloured lace blouse to emerge. Upon the cream chip toque worn with this a small flock of brown and gold birds seem to have alighted. Concerning frills, they are really with us, Scalloped frills edged with black velvet are reminiscent of those Victorian days now sufficiently remote to be considered quaint. Frills, dissembled as ruches, made of silk cut on the cross, frayed out, and gathered along the middle are pretty for young girls' dresses. We may, perhaps, soon lose the tunic through out excessive devotion to it. Scarves are still popular, but very few people know how to wear them.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ABYSSINIAN THRONE.

The situation in Abyssinia offers possibilities of dynastic melodrama. The protagonists are Lidj Jassu, Menelik's grandson and heir, and Queen Taitou, Menelik's wife. Taitou attempted to obtain a regency but was deposed. The Ministry, however, was favourable to her claims, and tried a coup d'etat They presented an ultimatum to the young Prince inviting him to become a constitutional ruler, always obeying the advice of his Cabinet.

A DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Prince acted with vigour. He appealed with success to the troops. went to the Palace and ordered the recalcitrant Ministers to come and pay public homage. After a brief delay the Ministers, finding force against them, obeyed and were pardoned. Now, however, the rebels are active again and there are rumours of civil war. It is worth noting that these developments, unnoticed in England, have been followed with some interest by the German press, which represents Lidj Jassu as a strong pro-German.

AN EARLY WELSHMAN.

We wonder if any Welshman, in mail week, recalled the fact that a Welshman was the first person in these islands to cross the Atlantic. No Englishman went over the Atlantic until Cabot's voyage in 1497: but a Welshman crossed with Columbus in 1492. One believes that an Irishman kept him company, unconsciously forecasting the modern emigration of Ireland to America.

WHAT IS A DROUGHT?

Everybody is talking of the drought in England and one gentleman who writes to the Home papers appears to consider that a drought may be defined as a period of fifteen days or longer in which no rain falls. It will serve as a rough working guide; but the dictionary knows no such limitation. It simply defines drought as a form of dry—th, a dryness of the weather, or even of the throat, which is not popularly included in the term.

MISLEADING RECORDS.

The records of periods of drought given by one observer hardly seem complete. They include two droughts in 1908, and a long period in 1887 without a rain, but they omit 1893 when no rain; fell in parts of England for months at a time and 1898, when the shortage of water in London was so serious that the water company, as it then was, had to ultilise the water from the well of a large chemical firm in Homerton—a proceeding which needlessly alarmed the public, for the water was as pure as any that was ever supplied.

THE REVOLTING MEMBER.

Mr. Philip Snowden is very angry with his, party for official supporting the finance resolution. on the Insurance Bill, and thus putting their own amendments out of order. The Labour men he complains, are no better than Liberals nowadays. Mr. Snowden himself is an uncompromising person who has not been conciliated by the fact that Mr Geoge adopted several of his ideas in the 1909 Budget. Mr. Snowden entered Parliament as member for Blackburn in 1906, having unsuccessfully contected the seat in 1900. He spent some years in the Post Office, but retired in 1893 and devoted himself to Socialist propaganda.

THE NEW COUNCILLOR.

The proviso that members of the Council of India may not sit in either House of Parliament has involved the retirement of Sir James Mackay, who was made a peer at the time of the Coronation. He is succeeded by Mr. Lawrence Currie, of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. The Currie family have long been connected with India, and Mr. Currie's father was a member of the Council in days gone by. The appointment will be received with much satisfation in commercial circles where it has lately been said that the politicians have had things too much their own way.

LORDS PROCEDURE.

As is well known, that the House of Lords have really no rules of procedure, and can even introduce amendments on the third reading of a Bill. Mail weeks proceedings were characteristic. Before the Lord Chancellor could put the question that the Report of the Parliament Bill be received, Lord Courtney rose and moved an amendment, making a second reading speech in the process. Lord Morley then replied. Afterwards it was explained that there was technically no question before the House, but the matter was put right, and Lord Courtney again moved his amendment, though without repeating his speech.

RUTHLESS.

Dr. Chapple, the Radical member for Stirlingshire, is not very happy in his oratory. He suggested in the House in mail week that money should be spent on throwing children into the water—which sounds rather a ruthless proceeding. He explained that what he meant was that children should be taught to swim, as this provided a uniform development of the body that would do much to prevent phthisis. In that sense one entirely agrees, with him.

AN UNFORTUNATE EXCUSE.

Nobody would accuse Mr. J. M. Robertson of being a patient disputant, but his comments on Egyptian affairs in a contemporary are singularly unhappy. Referring to the assassination of Boutros Pasha, he remarks that "the argument from assassination is an imbecility." As applied to the late Sir Eldon Gorst and his policy, that is true enough; but what the defender of the Nationalists apparently does not recognise, or at least does not allude to. Is that the Nationalists defended Wardani. the assassin and Sir Eldon Gorst stated that they were morally responsible for the murder. One would be glad to know if Mr. Robertson admits this.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st August.

599. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No 7167 Vol K W Barlee.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st August.

196. Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Major N G Barron, R G A in the R A Lecture Room Colaba on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1911 at 12 noon,

Subject:—Some recent developments in Coast Defences, 1st Part. All members are invited to attend.

Mufti may be worn.

The 2nd part of this lecture will be delivered on Wednesday 9th August, at the same time and place

197. Strength.—The following having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1390 H B Graveston, to be posted to No 3 Sub-Division No 2 Company as Sergeant, Supernumerary to the Establishment.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A promenade Concert will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 9th August, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Price of admission Rs. 2 which includes one lady.

Extra ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee, Lieut. Newman Taylor, Sergts. Forbes, Venn, Spilling, Barker, Greenstead, Bombr Bellamy and Gunner Dickson, and from the B V A Headquarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 1st August.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, to-day, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

Mr Max Rommel having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

F. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

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It speedily restores the blood, thus curing anæmia, and is the best-known remedy for the after-effects of malaria.

Its easy digestibility makes it invaluable in dyspepsia, and it is of incalculable advantage to those who suffer from loss of appetite due to heat prostration.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time during a sharp attack of Fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger than before the attack."

The Physician to the Emperor of Austria, Dr. Kerzl, says: "I have been using Sanatogen with splendid results, and recommend it continually and everywhere, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent food-tonic."

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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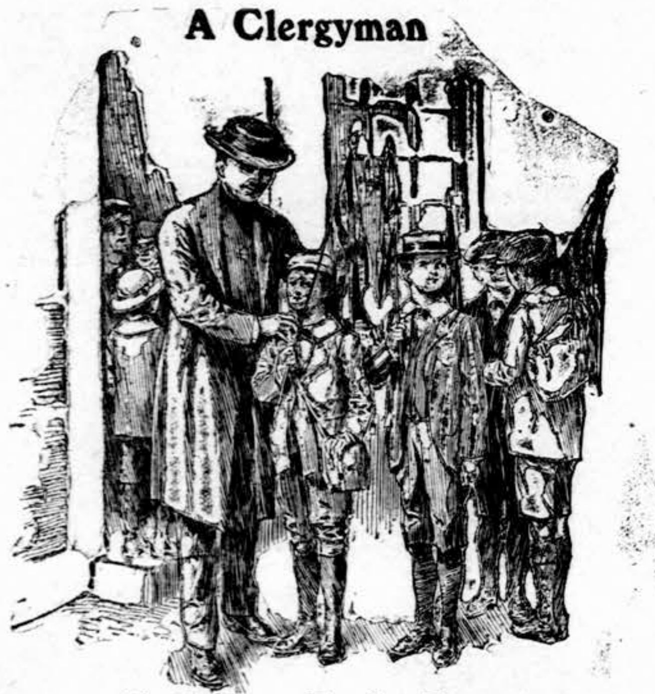
A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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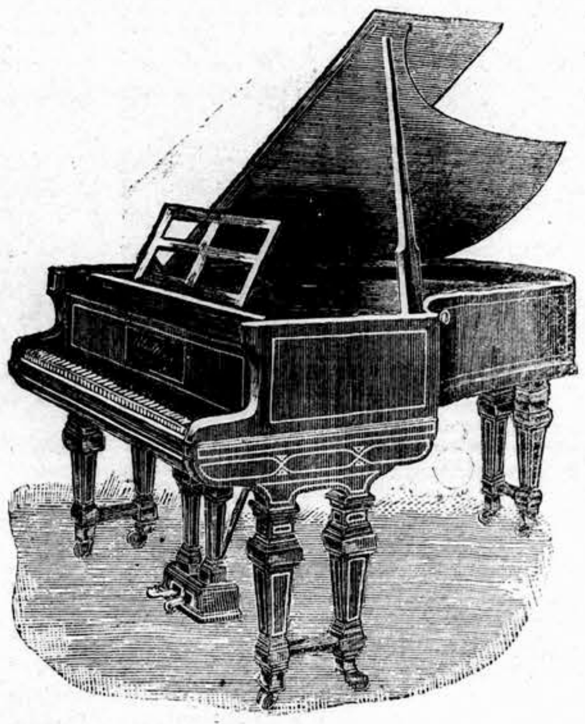

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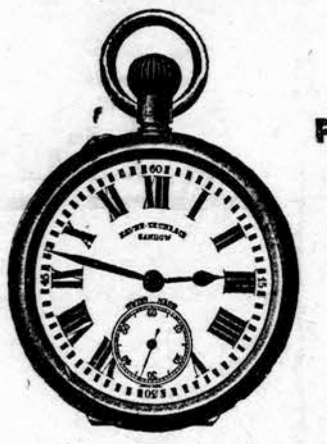

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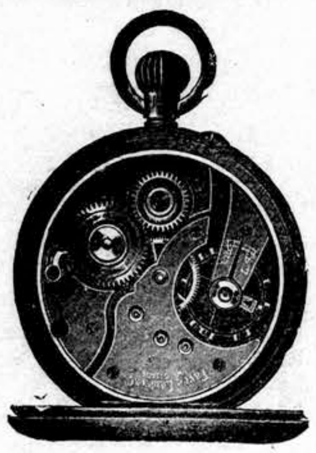

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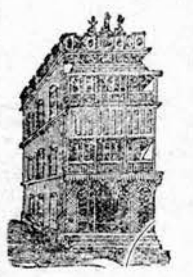

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This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

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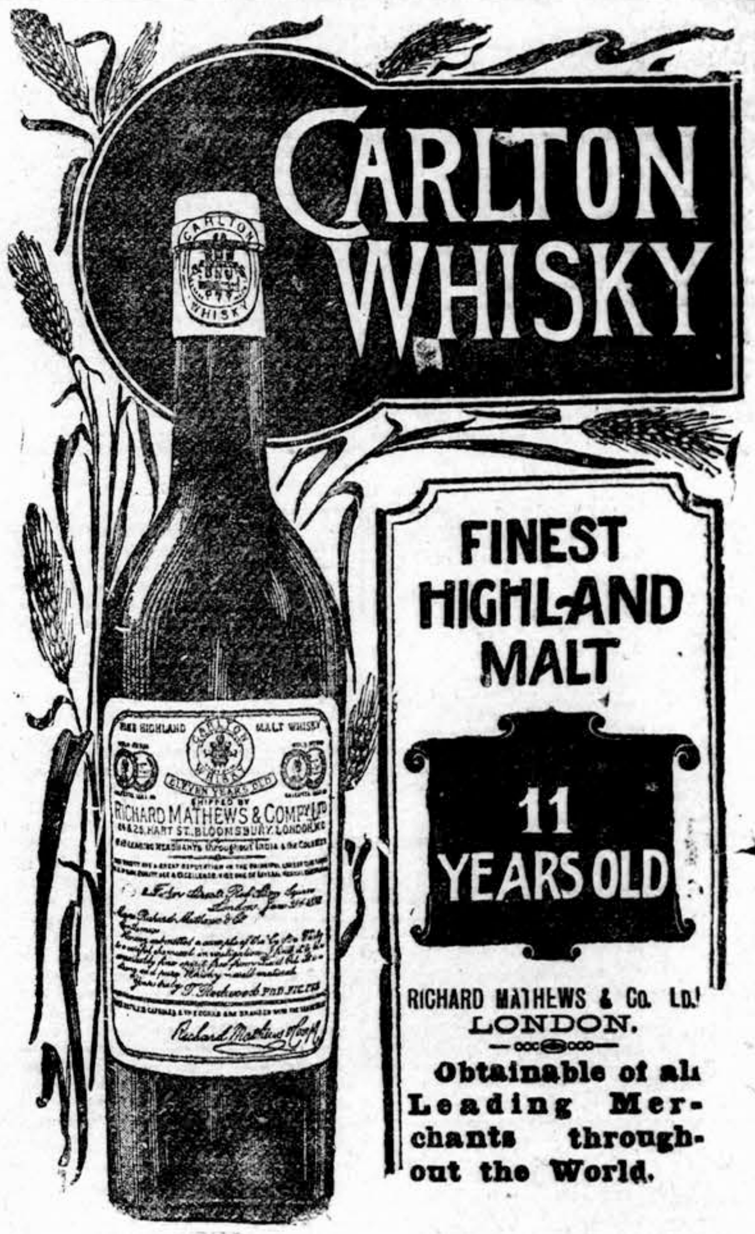

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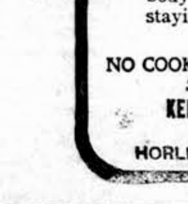

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